Alabama Negroes Seek Place On Police Force; File Action

BIMINGHAM, Ala. — (ANP) — In addition to asking that Birmingham drop its racial barries and hire Negro patrolmen, a suit filed last week by two Negroes who earlier sought unsuccessfully to gain employment as policemen asked $25,000 damages for failure of the city to let them take police examinations.

The petition called for the setting aside of a Personnel Board rule that Civil Service examinations for Birmingham city police be given to "white applicants" only.

Brought by George Johnson and Clyde Jones "in the general interest of the Negro people of the state," the suit named as defendants Howard Yeilding, Charles A. Long and Dan R. Hudson as members of the board. It also named Ray Mullins, personnel director.

Orzell Billingsley jr., a Negro attorney, filed the complaint which claims that a regulation barring Negroes from making application for the Civil Service examination for patrolman is a violation of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

The petition asks the award of $25,000 in damages to Johnson and Jones for "irreparable injury" in the board's refusal to grant them application for the exam.

The 14th Amendment states among other things that, "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

The petition says that in refusing Negroes permission to take the examination, the board is "denying them equal protection of the law, solely because of their race or color."

Both Johnson and Jones applied for the exam about two months ago, but their requests were turned down because of the "white only' 'stipulation of the City Commission, according to the personnel diretor.

At the time of their visit to the Personnel Board, they were accompanied by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. Rev. Shuttlesworth denounced the board policy as "discriminatory" and labeled board officials as "passing the buck."

The court was asked in the complaint to declare the board policy rule unconstitutional "as a violation of the 14th Amendment" and to "issue a permanent injunction forever restraining and enjoining the respondents from refusing to permit Negroes to take the examinations and be certified for positions of patrolman in the city of Birmingham."

Meanwhile, Didector Mullins said later that he could not remember any city department setting "a definite" regulation for white employees only. He said it was "merely a matter of policy."

"Negroes had never been asked to apply for the job of city patrolman because the department heads have never expressed a need for Negro officers," he said.

He further stated that the policy which bars Negro applicants is not a law.

the members of and the director of the Jefferson County Personnel Board for allegedly wrongfully barring them from the police examinations.

Named as defendants in the case were Edward Yeilding, Charles A. Long, and Dan R. Hudson, board members and Ray Mullins, director. They are sued individually and collectively.

The two rejected applicants claim that on Aug. 20 they appeared at the office of the Personnel Board and asked to make application for taking the test for becoming a patrolman. They charge that they were refused the applicant blank because the test was allegedly set up for "white only."

This refusal by Director Mullins to permit them to take the test, a prerequisite to employment, was then referred to the board, which upheld Mr. Mullins. There was an exchange of letters ,the complaint said.

In attacking the application refusal, the complaint says there is no law which says that a Negro person may not take civil service tests. But such a regulation is a rule formulated by the board.

The suit was filed as class action and lays a predicate for final determination by the United States Supreme Court Law surrounding the points at issue is outlined in the brief. Exhibits of correspondence and the notices of the police examinations are attached to the document.

Johnson and Jones aver in their papers that the Personnel Board "in refusing to register (them) .. ..and other Negroes pursuant to the policy, custom and usuage of refusing to allow Negroes to take examinations for the job of police patrolman in the City of Birmingham, Alabama, were acting under color of authority of Jefferson County, and the State of Alabama and the refusal to permit (Johnson and Jones) and others in whose behalf this suit is brought, is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment .... of the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Alabama."

Day after he tried to sign up for the police test, Mr. Jones, a War II veterans claimed that he was dismissed from his job at the Englander Company, which has government contracts. Company officials said that he was dismissed for excessive absenteeism. But Mr. Jones denied this and sought to file a protest with the President's Committee on Contract Compliance at the parent company.

Director Mullins has indicated that only about 75 Negroes are among the 26,000 classified employees in Jefferson County. He suggested that Negro workers found in no more than 10 of the 200 classified job categories.

No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

THE COMPLAINT alleges that the board, in refusing Negroes permission to take the examination is "denying them equal protection of the law, solely because of their race or color."

In Circuit Court—

Negroes sue for police jobs

BY GEORGE PRENTICE, News staff writer

A suit filed here today asks that Birmingham Civil Service police examinations be opened to Negroes.

It also asks for $25,000 damages against the Jefferson County Personnel Board for failing to permit two Negroes to take police examinations.

The suit calls for setting aside a Personnel Board rule that Civil Service examinations for Birmingham city police be administered to "white applicants only" on grounds it is "unconstitutional."

The suit was filed in Circuit Court in the names of George Johnson and Clyde Jones, Birmingham Negroes, "and in general interest of the Negro of the state."

NAMED AS defendants were Howard Yeilding, Charles A. Long and Dan R. Hudson, individually and as members of the board, and Ray Mullins, personnel director.

The complaint, filed by Orzell Billingsley Jr., Negro attorney, claims that a regulation barring Negroes from making application for the Civil Service examination for patrolman is a violation of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. It asks the award of $25,000 in damages to Johnson and Jones for "irreparable injury" in the board's refusal to grant them application for the exam.

The 14th Amendment provides, among other things, that, " . . .

Both Johnson and Jones applied for the exam about two months ago. Their requests were denied.

During their visit to the Personnel Board, Director Mullin told the men, and accompanying members of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, that they could not take the examination "because board regulations stipulate white applicants only."

THE REV. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the movement, at that time assailed the policy as "discriminatory" and accused board officials of "passing the buck."

The complaint reveals that personal visits to the Personnel Board were followed by written requests from Jones and Johnson, asking permission to take the exams.

A letter from Director Mullins of Sept. 4, 1956, the complaint said, informed the parties that: "The board is acting under the color of authority of Jefferson County and the State of Alabama."

NEGRO SPOKESMEN say the regulation is not "law" but merely a point of agreement on policy between the Birmingham City Commisison and the Personnel Board.

Applicants For Police Jobs Seek To Move Bar Against Them

Circuit Court here has been asked by two refused applicants for police jobs to remove the bar against Negro persons qualifying by tests for civil service employment.

Attys. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., and Oscar W. Adams, Jr., on Monday, Oct. 15 filed a complaint on behalf of George Johnson, 32, of 1319—A Appalachee St. and Clyde Jones, 28, of 13th Fourth Ct. No., for $25,000 damages, a declaration of rights and injunctive relief against

The court is asked by the complaintant to declare the rule unconstitutional . . . "as a violation of the 14th Amendment," and that "the court issue a permanent injunction forever restraining and enjoining the respondents . . . from refusing to permit Negroes to take the examinations and be certified for positions of patrolman in the city of Birmingham."

It is the opinion of legal spokesmen that if the Circuit Court upholds the policy rule, then it becomes "in effect law," and that the next step in litigation would be an appeal to the State Supreme Court.

THE REV. SHUTTLEWORTH said today, however, he is certain that "the court will act in the best interest of constitutional government."

The suit, which has been guided by the Human Rights group, claims also that the case was instituted not only in the interest of the two named individuals but in the interest of "class action authorized by Equity Rule 31, of the 1940 Code of Alabama."

"The rights involved," it continues, "are of common and general interest to the members of the class represented by the complainants . . . Negro citizens of the U. S. and bona fide residents of Alabama and Jefferson County.

THE ALABAMA Christian Movement for Human Rights, a local Negro organization for the abolition of segregation, has been incorporated under state laws of Alabama, it was learned here yesterday.

The organization was formed here on June 5 following an Alabama court injunction against operation of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the charter was granted on Aug. 17.

DIRECTOR MULLINS said today he could not remember any city department setting a "definite" regulation for white employes only.

He said it was "merely a matter of policy." Mullins said Negroes had never been asked to apply for the job of city patrolman "because the department heads have never expressed a need for Negro officers."

"We are here to fill the needs of these departments," he said.

HE FURTHER stressed that the policy, which bars Negro applicants, is not a law.

"The stipulation 'white' means no more to us than other basic requirements of age, height, education," he said. "These things are all part of the Civil Service 'announcement of need' which is based on our knowledge of the departmental requirements."

Wants Suit By Men Barred From Exam Dismissed

Call Trib 11-23-52

Kansas City, Mo.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP) — A 25,000 damage suit by two Negro men who were refused permission to take the policeman's examination here was asked to be thrown out of court last wek by the Jefferson County Personnel board.

The suit is directed against the board and in addition to asking the damages, it seeks to permanently enjoin the city of Birmingham from refusing to allow Negroes to take the exam.

The action was brought about by George Johnson and Clyde Jones, the two men who were refused the examination.

In asking that the court dismiss the case, the board contended that the court is without jurisdiction to consider the matter.

The board's attorneys listed seven grounds for dismissal. The principle ground was that the board is a creature of the state and that the state cannot be sued.

The suit was filed after Johnson and Jones had twice been spurned from making application to take the police exam.

Fairfield Council Votes To Dismiss Police Officers

World
Fri. 1-6-56

FAIRFIELD, Ala. (SNS)—In a drama-tensed session, the Fairfield City Council Tuesday night, Jan. 3, by an 8 to 3 vote, adopted a resolution to dismiss Police Chief Lacey Alexander and Police Officer Rex Scarborough.

Birmingham Ala

General charges embracing 'neglect of duty and incompetency' were lodged against them.

A delegation of various civic leaders appeared at the council meeting and through Atty Demetricus C. Newton presented a complaint in connection with the alleged Dec. 23 beating of 16-year old Freddie Sanders in the Fairfield jail. P. 1

Sanders charged that Officer J. G. Myrick had beaten him in an attempt to force a confession from him. Officer Myrick, who was under 60-day sentence at the time, denied the beating charges. The officer had been fired by the council but the Jefferson County Personnel ordered him placed back on his job after the end of 60 days.

Text of the petition presented by Atty. Newton read:

PETITION

The following organizations represented by this citizens committee hereby petition the Fairfield City Council.

The petitioners are the Fairfield Civic League, Fairfield Voters League, YMDCA, Inc., Tuxedo Lodge No. 750 of IBPOE of W, The progressive Democratic Club, The Fairfield Negro Business League and the Fairfield Housewives League."

"The Citizens Committee hereby petitions the Fairfield City Council to promptly investigate and punish any and all responsible person or persons it finds guilty of the alleged beating of Freddie Sanders by person or persons in the Fairfield City Jail."

World

'Your petitioners deplore the actions allegedly committed against Freddie Sanders and feel that if officers of our police department engaged in this type of conduct, they are not worthy of service on our police force. P. 8

'Your petitioners further feel that a just and impartial investigation of this incident has not taken place and charge our City Council to take positive action immediately.'

'Your petitioners' faith in our City Council remain unshaken, but we now call upon it to take positive action to see that an incident of this nature may never again happen. We should like to always feel that the strong arms of the law are our protection rather than fear to strike the hearts of men. Your petitioners pray that justice and duty will prevail and your petitioners will ever pray.

'Yours for the betterment of the governed.'

'Atty. Demetricus C. Newton, Fairfield Civic League, Fairfield Voters League, YMDCA, Inc., Tuxedo Lodge No. 750 IBPOE o W, the Progressive Democratic Club, Fairfield Negro Business League and Fairfield Housewives League.

Rudolph To Renew Request To Hire Race Policemen

World
Fri. 1-13-56
Birmingham, Ala.

The Rev. George Rudolph, civic-spirited local minister, last Tuesday was prepared to renew his often-made plea to the Birmingham City Commission to employ Negro police.

He released for publication the following statement he said he planned to make either in person or by mailing to the city officials: P. 1

"I am appearing before you on this the beginning of a new year to renew my plea, and the plea of the many groups that have been made in the past year, for the employment of Negro police in the city of Birmingham."

Since my last appearance several organizations and individuals have expressed themselves on the matter and these opinions overwhelmingly favor the use of Negro law enforcement officers in Negro communities. This is only just and reasonable as a request of you who are the elected officials of all the people."

"Evidence in our own state and the entire group of southern states clearly indicate that it is good, sound law enforcement practice to add Negroes to the police force."

"I am convinced that the decision you are called on to make to day is one requiring sober, sound judgment and I feel that you gentlemen, in representing the local citizenry, will respond favorably to the long list of requests from civic, religious, and labor and business organizations that have urged your adding members of the minority to the police force." World P. 8

"We are in dire need of cementing good faith and establishing better relationships between the people of our city. Your action today can do just that. I formally ask that you vote today for the employment of Negro policemen and pray your decision be the christian one."

Four give views— Commission hopefuls oppose Negro police

News
Tues. 4-17-56 P. 4
Birmingham Ala

Employment of Negro policemen is opposed by three candidates for the office of commissioner of public improvements. They spoke on a program yesterday.

A fourth candidate, T. O. Ellis, said he didn't think this is the time to bring up the matter.

Lewey Robinson, J. T. Waggoner and Eugene Connor emphatically opposed hiring Negro police. Lamar Weaver, a fifth candidate who announced last week, was not present at the discussion before the Young Men's Business Club at the Redmont Hotel.

Connor said, "You can't have a Negro policeman working in a Negro district and tell him only to arrest Negroes. A policeman takes an oath to arrest anyone he sees violating the law."

THE CONDITION OF CITY streets was another subject on which the four expressed themselves. Ellis called them "deplorable" and "a disgrace."

Waggoner, a former superintendent of streets, is putting emphasis on this subject. He called it "unthinkable that out of 1200 miles of city streets, 610 are unpaved. These streets can be paved at 20 cents per square yard in four years . . ." he said.

Robinson pointed to his record as city commissioner of public improvements during the depression years. He said there wasn't "a breath of scandal" in his 18 months term of office.

Ellis said he planned to improve the streets, and added, "I'm going to get a little more money for city employes."

Ellis also said he was against any new taxation. However, he said, if necessary he will go along with taxation for schools.

Negro Policemen Asked In Magic City Appeal

Herald
Birmingham Ala
Tues. 4-17-56
P. 4

BIRMINGHAM, July 3 (AP)—City officials are studying an appeal to hire Negro policemen fur duty in Negro areas.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro leader here, spoke for a delegation which appeared before the City Commission yesterday.

Commissioner R. E. Lindbergh of the Public Safety Department said he would take the matter under advisement.

Vigilante In Houston County

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

World P. 6
Birmingham Ala.
Sun. 2-21-56

The sheriff of Houston County, The Dothan Eagle reports, has issued a total of 103 commissions designating that number as deputy sheriffs. Each writ gives the holder authority to carry concealed weapons, to act in behalf of the sheriff, "to enforce the law and make arrests and execute any legal papers placed in his hands."

In addition to these recorded commissions, The Eagle reports there are others not listed on the records. And in addition to both recorded and unrecorded commissions, 216 Houston Countians have pistol permits, which should not be confused with the special deputy commissions.

On the roster of special deputies are corporation executives, farmers, lawyers, loan collectors, legislators, automobile salesmen, filling station operators, and just friends, relatives and political supporters of Sheriff Alvin D. Davis, Jr. State Sen Richmond Flowers has such a commission, as do Rep. Bob Stembridge, Houston County Attorney W. G. Hause, and even the Dothan superintendent of garbage collections.

While Sheriff Davis argues that "they are just honorary things," the commissions have the force of law. We question the wisdom of establishing a vigilante force in these tense times. Should an emergency arise, any sheriff has the authority to deputize enough assistants to meet the situation, but nothing is served by maintaining a standing army. And there is considerable risk in the indiscriminate delegation of police power. For example, who knows what use some of the deputized loan collectors have made of their sheriff's office credentials?

Montgomery County has issued no such commissions, Sheriff Mac Sim Butler reports. Nor has the sheriff's office here issued pistol permits as freely as Houston. (With a population of 140,000, Montgomery County has issued only about 170 pistol permits; Houston, with only 47,000, has issued 216 permits.) The Montgomery police department has a bout 50 reserve police who may be called to duty if needed. But their authority is limited to those specified hours when they are on the job.

This is not a time for the promiscuous pedding of badges of authority, however innocent the intent.

Negro Policemen Plea Renewed

A Negro group yesterday once again asked City Commission to hire Negroes for the police force.

Spokesman for the group was the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, 3191 30th-av. n.

Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh told the group that he did not think the "time is right" to grant such a request.

Shuttlesworth said that he could not agree. He said Birmingham Negroes were asking only what they thought were their rights as 40 per cent of the taxpayers of the city.

Mr. Lindbergh said he did not think Negro policemen would be able to perform the duties required of them because they would be exposed to extreme pressures from both sides of the segregation issue.

He said, however, he would take the request under study.

Police force job—

Two Negro applicants keep trying

A spokesman for two Negro men said they will continue their efforts to gain places on Birmingham's all-white police force.

And a statement by a group of Negro ministers said they feel a federal investigation is "necessary" to determine whether the firing of one of the two from his job in an industrial plant was "discriminatory."

Clyde Jones, 28, was discharged by the Englander Co. yesterday, the day after he and George Johnson, 33, unsuccessfully sought examinations for police jobs. Englander is manufacturing shells for the armed forces.

A company spokesman said Jones was fired for absenteeism and unsatisfactory work.

However, Jones said he also was told the dismissal was because of his "extra-curricular activity and politics." Federal regulations prohibit discrimination against workers on government contracts because of race.

THE STATEMENT was signed by the Revs. F. L. Shuttlesworth, R. W. Hayden and A. L. Woods. Shuttlesworth is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, which he said will back Jones and Johnson.

Shuttlesworth said the men will appear at the personnel board offices again next Monday seeking examinations with other applicants for police posts.

Personnel Director Ray Mullins told them last Monday they were barred because "white" is specified on the application forms.

Jones and Johnson contended there is no legal basis for the "white" restriction in the forms.

Refused examination—

Negroes seek to qualify as police

Two Birmingham Negroes today were denied permission to take civil service examinations for the position of city patrolman.

Making application to take the examination at the Personnel Board office today were George Johnson, 33, of 1319 Appalachee-st, and Clyde Jones, 28, of 130 Fourth-ct, n.

They were accompanied to the office by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Society for Human Rights.

Civil Service Examinations are given each Monday morning at the fifth floor Personnel Board office.

RAY MULLINS, director of personnel, denied the applications "because 'white' is stipulated in the application form."

Mullins told the trio that he was powerless to grant the application until the City Commission asked for Negro patrolmen.

Rev. Shuttlesworth charged that the provision "is discriminatory."

He said, "We feel that if our people have the qualifications, then this office should recognize them as applicants for the job."

"You are telling me," Shuttlesworth continued, "that the Negro is barred from patrol positions regardless of their qualifications."

"We cannot issue such an application until the City Commission decides to take colored applicants and then we will advertise with the stipulation that Negroes be included," Mullins said.

HE SAID, "In that case, we not only would allow these two men to apply, but exams would be opened to all your people."

Mullins explained that the Personnel Board is "merely a service organization fulfilling stipulated regulations handed down by the City Commission in cases of city employment."

He said those stipulations do not state whether the Negro is "desirable or undesirable."

Rev. Shuttlesworth said the time would come "perhaps in the near future" when the city would be forced to hire Negro policemen.

Mullins then explained that under present rules "the only time hiring of that nature would be forced, would be when Negroes are the three top applicants on the list of qualified men."

There was some question as to whether the City of Birmingham actually has an ordinance forbidding the hiring of Negroes for its police force or whether the practice is merely one of customary rule.

Mullins told the applicants and Rev. Shuttlesworth "It would be useless for us to accept these applications until the rules are changed. We would only be wasting your time and money."

MULLINS SAID this was, in his recollection, the first time that such applicants had pressed the issue here.

"We quite frequently have Negroes applying for other Civil Service jobs which are open to the race here," he said.

Rev. Shuttlesworth charged that "the question of including Negroes as officers" has become a "political football."

He said Negroes have asked for board action on the question but have been denied "a past answer."

Morgan declines comment on bid

Mayor James W. Morgan declined comment when asked about city policy regarding hiring of Negroes for its police force.

Commissioner A. L. Lindbergh was unavailable for comment.

Negroes Denied Police Exams In Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Two Negro men were denied permission to take civil service examinations for jobs as city patrolmen because the city had no applications which stated "colored."

Admitting that he denied the two men applications forms Monday, Personnel Director Ray Mullins said, all the application forms are stipulated "white."

He explained "we cannot issue such applications forms until the City Commission decides to take "colored" applicants, at which time we will advertise with the applications that Negroes be included."

Second attempt—

Negro applicants again denied city police force exams

Negroes, for the second successive Monday, today were denied applications for Civil Service examinations for Birmingham city patrolman.

Ray Mullins, director of personnel, said a small group of Negroes appeared at his office about 11 a.m. He said they were not immediately identified.

Mullins said refusal to grant the application is based on a City Commission regulation that only whites be considered for patrolman jobs.

Two Negroes attempted to obtain applications for the examination last Monday.

The applicants were accompanied at each appearance by the Rev. F. L. Suttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

Growth Of City Shown By Gain In Telephones

Steady growth of Tuskegee is revealed by the number of telephones now serving the city, which have increased from 3,470 to 3,673 during the past year, according to H. B. Smith, local manager of the Southern Bell Telephone Co.

In the past 10 years the number of telephones in Tuskegee has grown from 1,128 to its present figure—an increase of approximately 326 per cent.

Mr. Smith said that telephone growth in any city is a good barometer of the overall business and industrial progress of the area. To keep pace withthe growing demands, Mr. Smith said approximately $3, 065,876 was spent last year in expanding telephone service in the Montgomery district, which, includes Tuskegee and other surrounding cities. The figure includes money spent to extend telephone service to surrounding rural areas served out of the Tuskegee exchange. There are now 538 rural telephones being served here.

As for future growth continued for Tuskegee by Southern Bell, Mr. Smith said:

"We see no end to the continued growth of Tuskegee insofar as telephone demand is concerned. Additional central office equipment is being added periodically and outside plant lines are being further extended."

POLICE TESTS DENIED TO NEGROES IN SOUTH

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 20 —Two Birmingham Negroes were denied permission today to take Civil Service examinations for this city's police force.

The director of the city-county personnel board denied examinations for patrolmen to George Johnson, 33 years old, and Clyde Jones, 28. The two men were accompanied to the personnel office by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Society for Human Rights, an organization that has been urging the employment of Negro policemen in Birmingham.

Birmingham's Negro population comprises about 40 per cent of the city's total. There are no Negro policemen or firemen employed by the city, although a number of Negroes are employed in common labor classifications.

Ray Mullins, director of personnel, told Mr. Johnson and Mr. Jones they could not take the examinations "because 'white' is stipulated in the applications form."

There is a question whether the city has an ordinance forbidding the employment of Negro policemen or whether Negroes are denied jobs on the police force as a matter of custom.

33 1956

ARKANSAS

Negro Policeman Fired From Job After Car Chase

Commercial Appeal p19

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock, Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 20.—A Little Rock Negro policeman was fired "in absentia" Friday after he was spotted by other officers with a white woman in his automobile.

Sent 4-21-56

Chief of Police Marvin Potts said Negro Patrolman L. D. Sharpe Jr. was fired for leaving his beat without authorization and conduct unbecoming an officer.

Memphis Desk

Sharpe, one of four Negro policemen on the force here, was the object of an intensive early morning search Friday after he was spotted with the white woman in his car behind a Negro night club about 2 a.m. He escaped officers attempting to arrest him.

Chief Potts refused to identify the woman except as a waitress. He said she had protested to police on previous occasions that Sharpe had been trying to get a date with her by repeated telephone calls. He said she finally had given him a date and tipped off police in advance.

The Negro patrolman spotted other officers trying to move in to arrest him, but outran them in his own automobile, said Chief Potts. The white girl and the car were abandoned in a Saline County cemetery, after state police had been called into the chase between Little Rock and Benton. The woman was unharmed, said Chief Potts.

Chief Potts said he didn't plan to press charges against the Negro patrolman.

"I've already done what I'm going to do," he said, in reference to his dismissal of Sharpe.

The chief of police said Sharpe had left his beat without authorization during the incident. He said he would have issued dismissal orders "if it had been a white patrolman" and that Negro applicants would be considered for replacing Sharpe on the police force, if they cared to apply.

Council Turns Down Motion For Integration Report

Advocate
Ap. 5-3-56
Jackson, Miss.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 30 —By a 7-6 vote the City Council this week beat down a motion by Councilman Edward Boybal asking that Fire Chief William L. Miller furnish the council a written report on the progress of integration in the Fire Department. P. 1

Roybal's motion was a substitute proposal to recommendations of the Police, Fire, and Traffic committee that communications received concerning integration be "received and filed as this matter is being satisfactory taken care of by the Fire Commission and the new chief engineer of the Fire Department." Advocate

Roybal said he had heard rumors that the integration program was not proceeding smoothly and he wanted to know why. P 4

However, many councilmen were of the opinion that the proposed report would "throw this thing wide open again."

The Boys' Club and Integration

The Boys' Club of Metropolitan Police, D. C., is now conducting its annual solicitation of adult memberships to finance its operations during the coming year. The basic purpose of this organization has been and is to provide facilities for athletic activities and other wholesome diversions for the boys of this community to lessen their opportunities or inclination to become juvenile delinquents. The club, now in its twenty-third year of operation, has received Nation-wide recognition as an effective deterrent to juvenile delinquency.

For the past several years the various clubs have maintained an average membership of 22,000 boys. Membership is, of course, voluntary and no fee of any kind is payable. At the present time 14,000 boys are enrolled as active members of the clubs operated for the benefit of colored boys of the District. Four clubhouses are available for their use.

Eight thousand boys are enrolled as members of the clubs operated for white boys. While there are five separate club units for white boys, clubhouse facilities are now available for only three of these units. All of the clubhouses are used in the nature of community centers, since the boys invite their girl friends and parents to club-sponsored dances, movies and other social activities.

In addition to the clubhouses, two summer camps have been operated in southern Maryland overlooking the juncture of the Potomac River with Chesapeake Bay, at which approximately 1000 colored boys and 1000 white boys annually receive a two-week vacation. The boys pay no charges of any kind and also receive free medical and dental examinations and a considerable amount of free medical and dental service. The boys voluntarily cultivate and harvest fresh vegetables at the camp sites for their own consumption. The camp for colored boys comprises 200 acres and the camp for white boys 150 acres.

The annual cost of operations of the Boys' Club has been averaging $340,000 in the past few years. The administrative costs have averaged $28,000. All the rest goes for the benefit of the boys. The citizens of this community evidently have felt that the work of the Boys' Club is well worth the cost, since no campaign in the past has ever failed. Failure to support the present compaign can only result in the closing of some of the clubs, which would affect adversely not only the colored and white boys thus put on the streets, but the community as a whole.

The Boys' Club of Metropolitan Police does not actually collect cash contributions. Citizens are invited to become adult members of the organization and the dues paid for such memberships constitute the finances for operation. All adult members receive a membership card. There are relatively few anonymous donors. Approximately 160,000 citizens pay such dues.

The above facts have been stated because the Boys' Club of Metropolitan Police has been unjustly charged with practicing racial discrimination. The operation of club units exclusively for colored boys and exclusively for white boys has not been, and is not now, the result of a studied, premeditated policy of the Boys' Club to accomplish or practice segregation as an end in itself. The clubs were organized on a mutually exclusive racial basis over 22 years ago. The object then, as now, was to minimize a boy's, any boy's, chances of becoming a juvenile law breaker. The organization accommodated its operations to the local pattern of the time.

That times have changed and will continue to change is admitted. It is not the mission of this organization, however, to retard or advance one side or the other of an issue that has no direct, material or relevant bearing on the successful accomplishments of its sole function, an issue that is fundamental to some, emotional to many, the concern of everyone. To some people it is a moral issue; to others it is not. To say that this issue has been legally settled by court decisions insofar as an organization of the character of the Police Boys' Club is concerned is just not correct.

The 170 members of the board of directors of the Boys' Club of Metropolitan Police, D. C., are of one mind in their desire to achieve first what they consider their first objective, namely, curbing juvenile delinquency; giving all boys a chance to reach manhood with a wholesome regard for law and order. These same members can be, and probably are, of many minds on the best solution to the social problem arising from racial differences.

They know, however, that the Boys' Club does good as presently operated. Maybe it would do better if integrated. Maybe it would do worse. Many white members state they will not support an integrated organization. They give various reasons for their position. The records from past campaigns disclose that dues paid by white members constitute over 97 per cent of the total amount collected. A substantial lessening of this financial support would result in the closing of the clubs. Both colored and white boys would then suffer.

The boys who enjoy the clubs are not asking that their welfare be risked on a decision that would not add a jot or tittle to their enjoyment of the pleasures the club now affords them. There is no discrimination in *their* club, real or fancied. Their club is their haven from the streets and alleys. Life is still not perfect for them, but the club makes it some better, in many cases a lot better, the difference, perhaps, between a good life and a bad life.

Until certain that a change in its methods of operation will not risk the loss of these havens in any degree it has been the judgment of the directors of the Boys' Club of Metropolitan Police, D. C., that no change should be made at this time. Let the Police Boys' Club continue to render its services to the boys of Washington. Let the issue of segregation be decided in other areas where children will not necessarily lose what little they have on the outcome.

All citizens are urged, therefore, to continue their support of the Boys' Club of Metropolitan Police, D. C., so that it may continue in turn to supply a vital need for the boys, colored and white, of this community.

THOMAS G. CARNEY,
President
Washington.

Alabama Woman Finds Negro Cops Are Law

WASHINGTON (ANP) — A Southern white woman, as well as everyone else, must obey the law, even if it is administered by Negro officers. This conclusion was reached by the United States Supreme Court, Monday, in the case of Mrs. Susie V. Watwood, who refused to pay a $15 District traffic fine because she was arrested by colored police.

Mrs. Watwood, a real estate dealer, was convicted in Municipal Court a year ago by Judge Mary Barlow, and fined $14 for violating the traffic laws.

She was found guilty of parking within three feet of another car, of failure to exhibit her driver's permit, failure to exhibit her automobile registration, passing a stop sign and disorderly conduct.

■

THE DEFENDANT refused to pay the fine and carried the case to the District Court of Appeals. When the Appellate Court refused to review the case she appealed to the Supreme Court on the grounds that she had been "framed" by Negro park policemen because her car had Alabama license plates.

She claimed further that her Constitutional Rights had been violated because she was tried without a jury.

The high tribunal also declined to hear the case. So the ruling of the lower court stands and the lady with the Alabama license must pay the $14 fine.

It can happen in the nation's capital

Afro-American Sat. 11-24-56 P. 2C
Baltimore Md.

The colored people of Washington cannot even hope for, to say nothing of expect, equal protection and or fair treatment from a police force which reeks of racial discrimination.

Proof of this inequity of treatment is the numerous instances of police brutality involving colored victims.

Proof of racial discrimination in the assignment and promotion practices of the department is the list of figures presented in the Nov. 6 issue of the AFRO by correspondent Louis Lautier.

Mr. Lautier, who painstakingly dug up the facts regarding the department's pro-segregation policy, says the White House ought to hold Commissioner Robert McLaughlin, president of the Board of District Commissioners, and Major Robert V. Murray, chief of police, personally responsible for this undemocratic policy.

The survey shows there is no colored officer in the entire department with a rank higher than sergeant.

There are no colored sergeants in precincts six and eight.

There are no colored detectives or plainclothesmen in precincts one, three, five, seven, 10 and 11.

There are no colored officers among the Harbor Police.

There are no colored detectives on the fugitive, the safe, the auto, the homicide, the check and fraud, and the pawn shop squads.

There is only one colored female officer on the sex squad and only one colored detective on the general assignment squad.

There are no colored officers in the identification bureau or the accident investigation squad.

Colored officers are assigned to scout cars only in the 2nd and 14th Precincts.

At one time there was an equal number of colored and white officers on the new Juvenile Patrol, but all of the colored officers have been taken off this assignment and put back on the beats, Mr. Lautier points out.

Questioned about this obviously discriminatory pattern, neither the District Commissioners nor top police officials have been able to give adequate explanation.

There can be no denying that such a blatant policy of racial bias within the police deparment is demoralizing to both the morale and efficiency of the force and its relationship with the colored community.

As long ago as last spring, we pointed out that the roots of this evil policy are traceable to the wilting influence exerted upon the police force of the nation's capital by the Dixiecratic congressmen who dominate the House District Committee.

It now appears as if Chief Murray is a captive of the Dixiecrats.

Anyway, we are certain the time is long past when this matter should be taken up by the entire Congress, as well as by the White House.

Chief Murray is seeking to enlarge the police force of the District by some 300 men.

The Congress should not vote one dime for expansion until this policy of discrimination is abolished. In fact, anti- discrimination provisions should be attached to the next regular appropriation for District police.

In any event, the first order of business of the new Congress ought to be a general house-cleaning for the District police department.

POLICE DEPARTMENT ADDITIONS — Shown above are the four latest additions to the Negro detail of the Atlanta police department. Left to right they are patrolmen William B. Jones, Lovett Goss, Jr., Alfred A. Harris, and Norman A. Davis. A fifth Melvin Boykins, will assume active duty next week, bring the detail up to 18 patrolmen and two detectives. — (Perry's Photo)

5 New Negro Police Begin Duties Today

Five Aircraft workers will be sworn in as policemen today by the Atlanta Police Department to increase the number of Negro officers to 20.

The police committee of the Aldermanic Board made the appointments possible Oct. 11 by electing the new men to the Negro supernumerary list. Chief Herbert Jenkins said he will swear in the following men as police officers: Melvil Boykin, Norman A. Davis, Weldon B. Jones, Lovett Goss, Jr., and Alfred A. Harris.

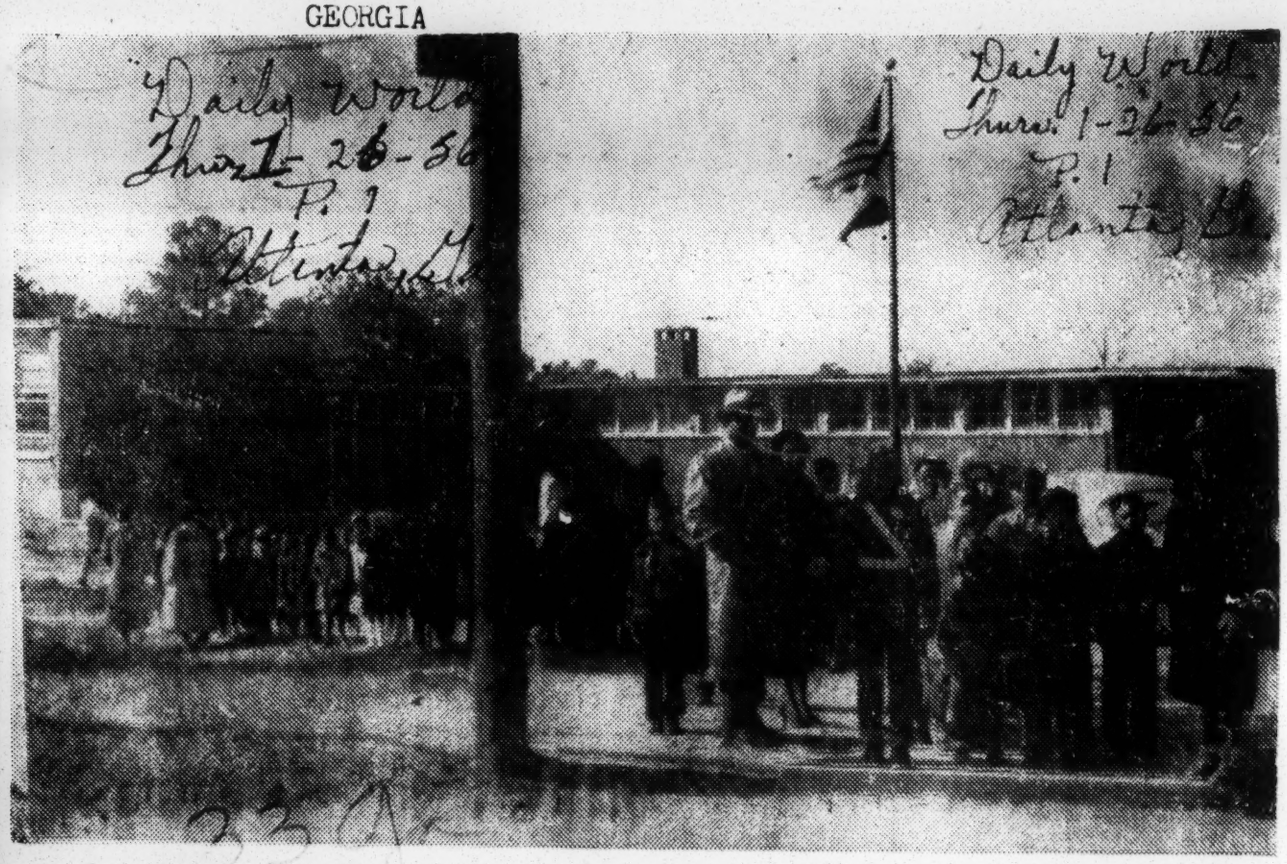
At the time of their appointment, all of the new patrolmen were employed at Lockheed Aircraft.

Chief Jenkins said the five men will be fitted with the blue police uniform as soon as they are sworn in. They are expected to report for their first tour of duty at 6 p. m.

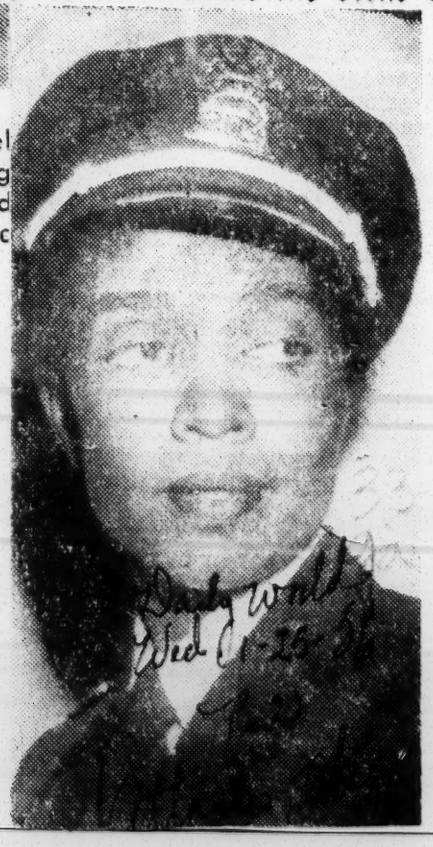
The 20 officers now employed by the department include two detectives.

(Perry's Photo)

ADDITIONS TO SCHOOL TRAFFIC PATROL — Mrs. Eloise Carmichael (L) and Mrs. Mattie Perry are the latest additions to the growing squad of School Traffic Policewomen. Mrs. Carmichael is stationed at the William Scott School while Mrs. Perry is assigned to the Battle Hill School. The detail is now 14 in number.



OTHELUS SHELLMAN, President of the Scotts Crossing Civic League is shown observing Scotts Crossing's newly acquired policewoman, Mrs. Eloise Carmichael, direct the Wm. J. Scott Elementary School children across Hollywood Road. The League has been attempting to get this service for several months. The Scotts Crossings Civic League is affiliated with the Council of Neighborhood Organizations of the Atlanta Urban League, a local Community Chest Agency. Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, Urban League representative is standing next to Mr. Shellman. Mrs. Blanche Andrews Burruss is principal of the School.



MRS. MAMIE MATTOX

Mrs. Mamie Mattox of 663 Houston Street becomes the third woman within two weeks to be added to the school traffic detail of Policewomen. She is assigned to the Nathan B. Forrest School.

(Perry's Photo)

Officer Lyons Is Suspended Pending Hearing

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga
Wed. 4-4-56

By SAMUEL ADAMS

One of Atlanta's first two Negro detectives, who until now was credited with "a magnificent job of policing," was suspended Tuesday until charges against him can be heard by the Police Committee of the Aldermanic Board.

CIVILIAN ATTIRE

Meanwhile, uniformed Police Officer C. J. Perry will be detailed to the detective department. Ptl. Perry donned civilian attire and reported to Detective Superintendent I. G. Cowan Tuesday.

The fate of Det. E. H. Lyons will be determined at 7:30 April 11 when the police committee hears charges preferred against him. He is accused of being discovered asleep while off-duty around 7 A. M. Sunday morning sitting in his personal automobile and parked on a private parking lot.

At a police court hearing Monday, Officer Lyons was exonerated of the charge alleging drunkenness. His suspension followed, however.

GOOD JOB

Police Chief Herbert Jenkins and Detective Supt. I. G. Cowan indicated that Det. Lyons, along with Det. Howard Baugh, has done "a magnificent job" since the department added Negro detectives. However, the "Chief" asserted that he must suspend the officer until the case could be investigated by the police committee.

Det. Lyons explained that he parked in a lot next to H. G. Berning, Florist on Piedmont Sunday morning after a long schedule of work. He complained of fatigue, of having a cold and of taking two tabcin tablets and Elixir of Terpin-Hydrate to fight off illness just before his arrest.

With only three hours sleep before going to work Saturday night, the detective suggested that his exhausted condition and the drugs he had taken might have made him appear to be sleepy. He had parked in the lot to wait for a florist whom he was to meet to purchase Easter lilies Sunday morning.

EIGHT YEARS AGO

Questioned about the drugs the officer claims to have taken, T. E. Atkinson, local pharmacist, said the drugs in question were exempt narcotics used for cough sedatives that could be purchased without a prescription. He said the medicine contains codine and when taken in excess, could make one appear intoxicated. This is especially true if the subject has had little or no sleep he added.

Det. Lyons was arrested by the police officer who trained him when he joined the force some eight years ago, Capt. E. B. Brooks. The suspended officer said:

"When Capt. Brooks and Lt. Harper aroused me, I explained to them my reason for being parked in my car, but I realized I was feeling ill and confused at seeing the officers standing around my car."

Ernest Lyons Is Dismissed From Police Force

Daily World
Thurs. 4-12-56

Found guilty of conduct unbecoming to an officer, City Detective Ernest H. Lyons, of the homicide squad. Wednesday night was dismissed from the Atlanta Police Department.

The hard-working young officer who was charged specifically with being found in his car in an intoxicated condition, was exonerated of these alleged charges earlier this month at a police court hearing.

Before taking this action in executive session, the police committee heard testimony from officers who were on hand when Detective Lyons was found asleep in his car while off-duty early Sunday morning, April 1.

While these officers agreed that Detective Lyons was in a drunken condition, there was no direct testimony that they detected an alcoholic odor on his breath.

In defense of the accused officer, Attorney A. T. Walden produced several witnesses who testified that he (Detective Lyons) had purchased and had been taking Terpin Hydrate and Tabcin for a severe cold. Testimony was presented which disclosed that a bottle of Terpin Hydrate was found in his car. There was also testimony that the medicine tended to make one drowsy, sleepy or appear to be intoxicated.

Then there were character witnesses, who pointed out that Detective Lyons is highly respected as an officer by the people in the community.

Speaking for his own defense, Officer Lyons reviewed his activities over the Easter weekend, with emphasis on the long, extra hours of work which were necessary to do the job.

"I worked these long hours because I wanted to do a good job and serve the public," he said.

Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins, who recommended that Detective Lyons be discharged, told the police committee "Lyons has done a good job." He indicated that Detective Lyons was hired on February 25, 1948, as one of the original Negro officers.

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Two Negroes Appointed Deputies

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 5-20-56

Sheriff Ralph Grimes announced Saturday that two newly appointed Negro deputies have been added to his roster.

The new deputies are Thomas A. Robinson, 226 Raymond St., S. W. and Alexander Beatty, 239 Lake Ave. N. W. They began work as guards over prisoners at the County Jail on May 1st, Sheriff Grimes said.

The appointments raise to the total of Negro deputies to four. The first hired were Willie Lee Armour, 488 Auburn Ave., N.E. and Vaskers McKinney, 136 Stafofrd St., S. W. both of whom began work last June.

In announcing the new appointments, Sheriff Grimes pointed out that the two deputies that preceeded the more recently hired sheriffs "are doing a good job," thus more than justifying the additional hirings.

He said the Negro deputies are assigned to guard prisoners on the fifth floor of the county jail and do any other duties to which they may be assigned.

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World
Macon, Ga
Sun 5-22-56

ATLANTA, GA. (SNS)—Sheriff Ralph Grimes announced Saturday that two newly appointed

Louisiana Native Wounds Patron

ROBBINS, Ill. — Sgt. Lionell Heath, 38, of 56 W. 68th st., Chicago, was fatally wounded in a gun duel with a tavern patron here last Sunday night.

Heath, a native of New Orleans, La., died early last Thursday in St. Francis hospital, Blue Island. He was attached to Sheriff Joseph Lohman's police. The fatal duel occurred in the Belaire club.

Sgt. Heath

George Dean, 34, of 3427 W. 135th st., Robbins, a cement finisher, was also critically wounded during the exchange of gunfire with Heath. Dean is a former part-time policeman.

According to police, Heath had reportedly been assigned to investigate vice, narcotics and gambling and had left his partner, Policeman William Burnett, to inspect the Belaire club.

Allen D. Land, of 6434 Evans, Chicago, a real estate dealer, told investigators that he was talking with Heath when Dean pulled a revolver while quarreling with another patron.

DUEL BEGINS

The tavern was crowded and Land said Heath was apparently trying to disarm Dean when the duel began.

Heath was shot five times — in the leg, arm and three times in the stomach.

Dean was hit by four bullets — in both arms, the right leg and groin.

Born in New Orleans in 1914, Heath came to Chicago at the age of five and was graduated from Douglas grade school and Wendell Phillips High school in Chicago. He had been with the Sheriff's police a year.

IN POLITICS

Sergeant Heath had been active in politics since 1931, when he joined the second ward Democratic organization. He was a precinct captain in the second ward at the time of his death and had served as president of the Second Ward Young Democrats and as a Senatorial Committeeman from the First Senatorial district.

Besides his wife, Ruth Eleanor, Heath leaves two children — Lionel, jr., 6, and Jacqueline Diane, 3.

Other survivors include a brother, George W. Heath, and a sister, Mrs. Juanita Watson.

Final rites were held Tuesday at Metropolitan Community church.

EX-CAPTAIN — Henry R. Alexander, former Springfield (Ill.) fire captain who retired after 35 years of service, seven years ago and later became the first of his race to serve as doorman for the Ohio Senate, died July 20. A trustee of his church and music patron, the 74-year-old pioneer is survived b a widow, brother and four sisters.

Negro Police Captain Indicted On Two Counts of Perjury By Federal Jury in Chicago

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Capt. Kinzie Blueitt, commander of the Wabash police district on Chicago's south side, has been indicted on two counts of perjury involving his testimony before two federal juries investigating the policy racket.

Blueitt is a 27-year veteran of the police department and the third Negro captain in the city's history. He has been in charge of the Wabash district for nearly eight years.

Both perjury charges, according to the indictments, grew out of his testimony last year before grand juries investigating income tax evasion by policy racketeers.

Blueitt has denied both charges, declaring that he told the truth when he appeared before the juries.

Democratic leaders on the heavily Negro populated south side claim the indictments, made less than three weeks bfore the national elections, are designed as "a political slap" at Rep. William L. Dawson, veteran Negro congressman who is running for reelection in the 1st District. Dawson was instrumental in getting the captaincy for Blueitt.

One of the charges returned Thursday before U. S. District ling squad was making raids in the district.

Murphy, a former policy payoff Judge Phillip L. Sullivan accused Blueitt of lying on Oct. 31, 1955, before the August, 1955, grand jury, when he told the jury he never accompanied Claude Murphy, a onvicted policyq racketeer, outside the Wabash avenue district.

The government is reported to have evidence that Murphy went with Blueitt on a trip outside the district at the time when Police Commissioner O'Conner's gambman, is now in Statesville Prison serving a term on a state charge of confidence game. He has been brought back and forth more than a dozen times to tell grand juries about the policy rackett in Chicago.

The second count accuses Bluitt of lying on Marh 21, 1955, when he told the January, 1955, federal grand jury that he had not been away from Chicago, except for occasional Sunday automobile trips within a 60 to 70 miles radius since 1947.

The government is reported to have evidence that Blueitt made several trips to Hot Springs, Ark., in 1949 and 1950.

Blueitt's testimony before both grand juries was in connection with investigations of possible income tax evasion by leaders of the policy racket.

Judge Philip L. Sulivan, senior judge of federal district court here, issued a bench warrant for Blueitt's arrest Thursday. U. S. Marshal William W. Kipp gave Blueitt's lawyer, Euclid Taylor, a chance to arrange for Blueitt's surrender and posting of $2,500 bond.

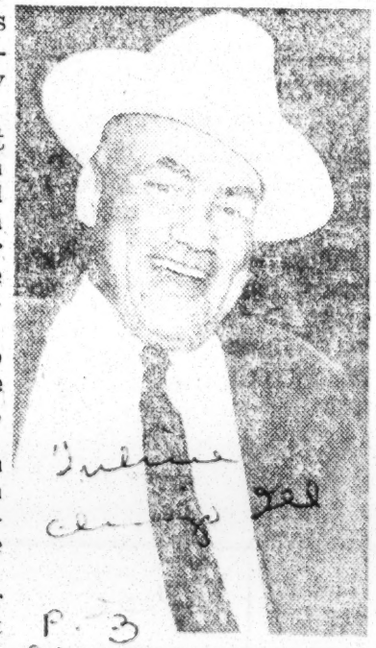
Heading on the indictments will be heard before Judge J. Campbell. If found guilty, Blueitt could face a five-year prison term, or a $2,000 fine or both on each count.

Police Commissioner O'Conner ordered Deputy Commissioner Kyran Phelan to investigate the charges. O'Conner said he would await Phelan's report before deciding whether to suspend Blueitt, relieve him from duty, or grant him leave.

Blueitt's name has been linked with almost every major crime probe since 1949.

In 1950, he testified before a Senate crime investigating committee probing tie-ups between police and gambling syndicate bosses; in 951, he appeared before a Cook county grand jury and told how he earned $2,000 in interests on $13,000 in loans he made to Joe Louis, former heavyweight boxing champion; in 1953, he was brought into an investigation of policy payoffs to police by bigtime gamblers; and in 1955, he was one of three Chicago police captains who defied the city council crime investigating committee by refusing to testify about their financial affairs.

Offers Bond



TRIBUNE PHOTO

Police Capt. Kinzie Blueitt in federal building yesterday.

Capt. Kinzie Blueitt, commander of the Wabash av. police district, lost a protest against being finger printed yesterday when he surrendered on a federal indictment charging he perjured himself on two occasions before grand juries investigating income tax evasions in the policy racket.

Blueitt appeared with his attorney, Euclid Taylor, in the federal District court clerk's office, but the United States attorney's office refused to approve his $2,500 surety bond until he went to the United States marshal's office and was finger printed. The bond then was accepted and he was released to await arraignment before Judge William J. Campbell.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 12-8-56
P. 3

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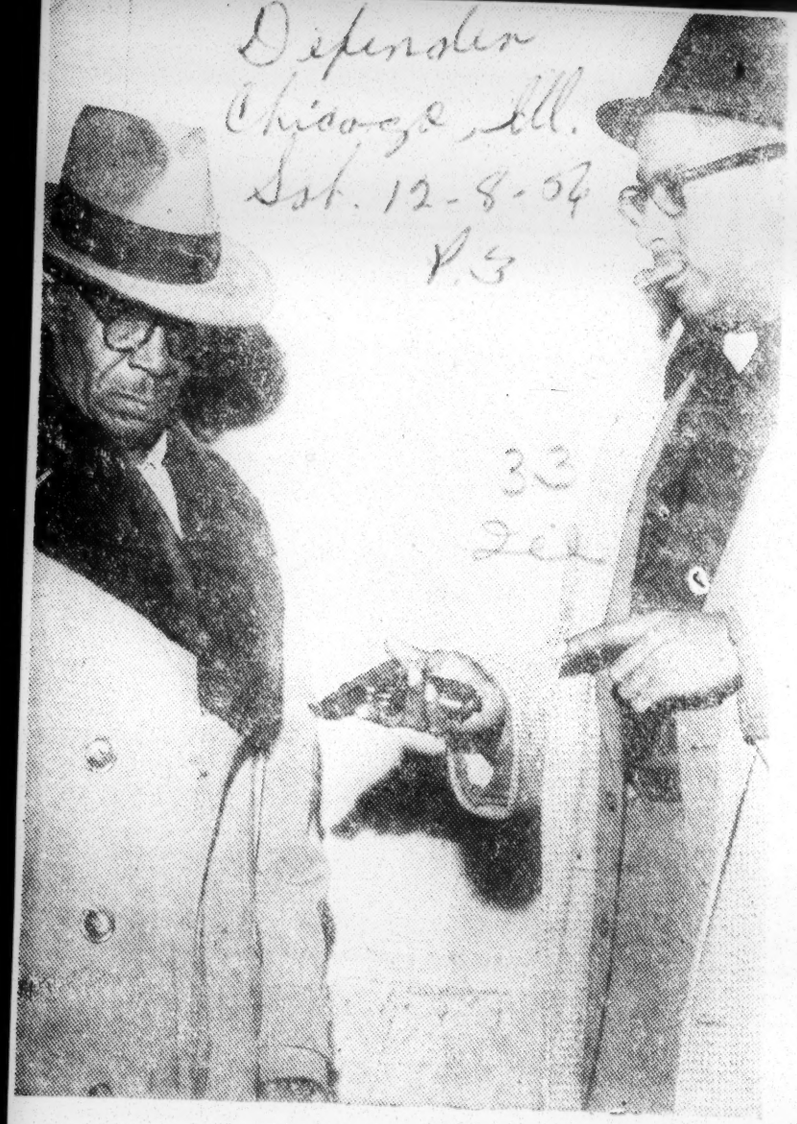

DETECTIVE James Kelly (right) asks 59-year-old Elmer Wood if gun he's holding was one Wood's used to shoot his son-in-law, Donald Macklin, 24, of 4719 Lenwood ave. Macklin, who is in critical condition at Chicago's Michael Reese hospital, was shot during an argument in Wood's home at 755 Bowen. Macklin allegedly went to Wood's home to get his wife, Eleanor, who fled to father after a quarrel. Defender photo by Burress

33 1956

Hubbard Announces Retirement

HERSCHELL E. HUBBARD

Herschell E. Hubbard, 55, a municipal court deputy bailiff, May 16, announced his retirement on disability pension after 22 years of service.

Hubbard, appointed under the administration of former Bailiff E. L. Brookins in 1934, served first as a general bailiff for all four municipal judges. He has been criminal court arraignment bailiff for 14 years.

In ill health for several years, Hubbard suffered a stroke last winter and is convalescing at his home at 1130 Eleventh street. He was presented with a gold retirement badge and a traveling bag by the bailiff office force at a party Monday. His pension will be half his salary—$150 a month.

He is a member of the official board of the Burns Methodist Church. A native of Chandler, Okla., he is the son of a farmer-preacher. He is a graduate of George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo.

In his younger days, Hubbard served as a Pullman porter on the Rock Island Railroad. He came to Des Moines in 1926 and went into the restaurant business.

As a bailiff, he once had a close call when a man he had once arrested attempted to stab him in the back. The episode happened on Center street. Hubbard saw the man following him with the knife. He whirled and knocked the man off his feet with a blow to the chin which resulted in a broken ankle for the man. He was often kidded about the incident.

IOWA

Dismiss 2 Negro Traffic Guards In Police Dept.

Sat, 2-4-56

Two Negro probationary policewomen traffic guards were dismissed from the New Orleans police department for failure to fully meet all of the requirements for the position, according to Capt. Al Theriot, public relations division.

The two were identified as Miss Leatrice Jones, 1834 St. Anthony, and Mrs. Margaret Bush, 2017 Josephine.

Capt. Theriot said that all guards are placed on the job on a probationary basis while an investigation is conducted to determine whether they are qualified in all respects. This is done, he continued, regardless of rage or color.

He stated that in review of the results, the police department felt that the pair did not fully meet the requirements for the position.

Miss Jones became the first Negro woman guard when she was sworn in last Nov. 1st. Mrs. Bush was added to the department last Dec. 5th along with Mrs. Rose Mary Norfleet, 3209 Piety, the only one remaining.

PTN. PARKER

PTN. REINE

Rosenwald gym.

Sabatier claimed that during 8 p. m. to 4 a. m. Saturday the three men were found in a card game at the gym, according to a police report.

Efforts to contact the officers involved were futile. However, sources close to the men indicated that the two officers on the beat admitted to the building by the officer detailed there, a deck of playing cards enclosed in a box was found on a television set in the gym, following alleged inquiries as to whether any were in the building.

Sheriff Coci Takes Office, Retains Negro Deputies

Apr. 6-4-56

All citizens regardless of race, creed or color, will be treated equally as human beings under my administration and no one has anything to fear, William S. Coci, newly sworn in sheriff of Jefferson Parish told news men shortly after he took the oath of office here Friday morning.

"I will be the servant for all the people and I want all of the residents of my parish to feel free to come to my office and discuss their problems with me at any time," Coci added.

In answer to questions as to the status of Negro deputies under his regime, Coci stated that Negro officers would be retained and others probably would be hired, if needed. He said that he felt that some additional law enforcement officers might be needed in Kenner, either full time or part time and after some study he would decide.

This statement from the personable officer who defeated Sheriff Frank J. Clancy last winter, came after reports circulated that Negro officers would no longer be used if Coci were elected to office. There are about six Negro deputies in the parish.

Large numbers of Negro residents attended the colorful ceremonies which took place in the Gretna court house.

Dismiss 2 Negro Cops From NOPD

New Orleans La.

Two Negro policemen were dropped from the New Orleans Police Department last week for "neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer," according to Police Capt. Al Theriot last Wednesday.

Sat 4-9-56

The officers were identified as Patrolmen Raymond Allen, 9100 Dixon, and Henry Bennett, 6530 Pauline. He said that both had been attached to Third District.

3 Suspended Cops Restored To Duty

Weekly World
New Orleans, La.

Three Negro policemen suspended last Saturday morning for alleged card playing while on duty were restored to duty Tuesday evening, according to Capt. Al Theriot of the police department.

Capt. Theriot said Wednesday morning that the officers were returned to duty upon the recommendation of Maj. William McNamara, police supervisor of districts, and approved by Supt. Provosty A. Dayries.

He said that the recommendation called for three days loss of pay.

Sat. 4-7-56

The officers were identified as Patrolmen Samuel Raine, Alfred Parker and Herbert Amos. All denied that they had taken any part in the alleged card game.

The suspension was based on a report by Lt. John Sabatier, a platoon commander at Sixth District where all three are assigned. He said that two of the officers (Raine and Parker) were assigned to the area enclosing the Calliope Street housing project and the other (Amos) was on duty at the

PTN. AMOS

had gone into the gym, which was always locked, apparently to use the "rest" room facilities.

It was believed, according to sources, that when Sabatier was

Goodwill Ambassador

Courier Pittsburgh Pa Sat 5-19-56

Dayries Tells His Cops: 'Treat Everyone Alike!' . . . and They Do

By JOHN E. BOUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS, La.—There is no friction between the citizens of this city and the police department.

Reason: Col. Provosty A. Dayries, 61-year-old superintendent, who has taken the initiative in impressing upon his 1,000 police officers (40 Negroes) that EVERY MAN is presumed innocent until PROVEN guilty.

A booklet on Human Relations, published by the department several years ago, is MUST READING for policemen. The book has been re-printed and distributed on a national scale.

Interviewed by The Courier, Colonel Dayries made these observations:

"It is the duty of a police officer to treat EVERYONE alike.

"The poorest man is presumed to be as innocent as the richest man . . . of any wrongdoing until he is found guilty beyond any reasonable doubt.

"The officer's prime duty is to gather facts . . . present them . . . to a court of competent jurisdiction.

"There is no third-degree or man-handling allowed.

"We have an open-door policy to press, radio, television. Negro reporters meet with me each Wednesday along with all others.

"We have nothing to hide."

■

Dayries has served for one year. He epitomizes the new type of police executive. Born in New Roads, La., in 1895, he moved here in 1906, attended Holy Name School, Jesuit High, Loyola and Tulane.

COL. DAYRIES
. . . no third degree!

An AEF sergeant in World War I, he studied law at University of Paris, was a business man until '41 in this city, and served in World War II, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

A former director of training facilities for Vets' Administration, he has been with the police department for two years.

He's fair, impartial, well liked and respected by his men and by the citizens.

Capt. Theriot said that both men were dismissed by Supt. Provosty A. Dayries effective today (Wednesday).

Allen's dismissal followed investigations into charges against him in two separate cases, one of the cases involving Bennett, he added.

In the case involving both officers, Allen was supposedly found to have loaned a gun to a civilian with Bennett's knowledge and the civilian was permitted to walk with the patrolmen on their tour of duty in a housing project, posing as a police officers, a newsmen was told.

Theriot noted that on one occasion the civilian was listed by the officers on a district arrest book as being an arresting officer. In the second offense, Allen purportedly removed a citizen's eye glasses from his face and smashed them with his foot without justification while on duty at Lincoln Beach.

Bennett told a Louisiana Weekly newsman late Tuesday that he had no knowledge of the gun and that he was, at no time, given the courtesy of an audience with Supt. Dayries concerning the matter.

JOE WELL DONE

Weekly L.J.
New Orleans, La.
Sat 7-14-56

The smoothness of the orderly operation of the tremendous crowds swarming to Lincoln Beach in quest of fun and entertainment, has been attributed to Ptn. Warren "Panther Red" Aubrey, who, while working as acting sergeant with four to six men detail, has done a wonderful job, according to beach officials this week. Praises for Aubrey's efficiency marked the second time within recent months that the officer has been lauded. Officials of the Louisiana State Fair cited Aubrey, who headed the crack Negro policemen's drill team, for a unique performance while participating in the fair parade. Since the beach's 1956 opening date last Easter Sunday, the nightly and weekend crowds have been estimated between 5,000 to 15,000.

Twelve firemen get first posts

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

Twelve colored fire fighters were among the 27 men sworn into the Fire Department on Thursday in brief ceremonies held at department headquarters. 12-7-56

The men, their appointments and home addresses are:

Clarence C. Davenport, 2616 Harlem Ave., Engine No. 17; Ernest R. Curtis, 2714 Lauretta Truck No. 23; James . Northern, Ave., Truck No. 23; James E. Northern, 800 Whitmore, Ave., Engine No. 17.

Charles Grant, 3216 Brighton St., Truck No. 19; Samuel Blackwell, 2507 W. North Ave., Engine No. 28; Edward Johnson, 2937 W. Mosher St., House No. 1; William A. Grant, 920 Ashburton St., Truck No. 3; Miles Coffey Jr., 1031 N. Fulton Ave., Engine No. 7.

Joseph C. Barber, 1719 N. Longwood St., Engine No. 27; Thomas L. Freeman, 2427 Francis St., Engine No. 7; Carroll E. Addison, 617 Brune St., Truck No. 19; James D. Claxton, 120 W. 22nd St., Engine No. 31.

Mix Baltimore Fire Department

Defender

BALTIMORE, Md. — (ANP)— The sparse 120 Negroes among this city's 1,853 fire department members went to work last week without seeing the familiar discriminatory signs cluttered around firehouses. Sat. 12-1-56

An order removing "all signs restricting use of beds, toilet, washbowls or other facilities in company quarters immediately" came from Acting Chief Charles H. Thiess, according to a Fire Department spokesman. p. 20

The department began hiring Negroes three years ago.

Baltimore Firemen Stop Segregation

Call p. 20 Kansas City

BALTIMORE, Md. — (ANP) — The sparse 120 Negroes among this city's 1,853 fire department members went to work last week without seeing the familiar discriminatory sign cluttered around firehouses. Sun. 11-30-56

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The department began hiring Negroes three years ago.

'Feel we're part of dept.,' firemen say

Afro American Sat. 12-1-56

Baltimore, M.D.

BALTIMORE

"We feel like we are a part of the Fire Department."

p. 20

"The signs are down and that's the way it should be. "We have no complaints."

Commenting on the removal of signs which required them to use separate facilities in most of the city's 101 fire house, that was the feeling expressed by a group of colored firemen over the weekend.

Acting on orders issued November 9 from acting chief of the Fire Department Charles H. Thiess, signs were removed which restricted many of the 120 colored firemen to separate toilets, washbowls, beds, and dining tables.

* * *

THE SEPARATE treatment in fire houses had been in effect since Oct. 1952 when for the first time, ten colored men were employed by the department.

Their appointment at the time wrote an end to a 22-year-old controversy over employment restrictions which had its beginning in 1930 when the Baltimore Urban League sought a hearing on the matter.

During the negotiations, a Board spokesman informed the League that an integrated fire department was "out of the question" because colored firemen would have to share living accommodations with white firemen.

The spokesman declared that such an arrangement would lower the morale and efficiency of the department.

* * *

THE DRIVE to end segregated facilities once the firemen were hired was also undertaken by the Urban League.

In taking the signs down, the department removed a need for a public hearing which had been requested by the League a month ago.

In commenting on the Fire Department's action Dr. Furman L. Templeton, director of the Baltimore Urban League stated:

* * *

"WE'RE GLAD that the Board took positive action.

"We hope it will work to see that the directive will be carried out."

Approval of the move was also voiced by William M. Passano, president of the Baltimore Urban League.

Police Academy Admits a Negro

FRAMINGHAM, (Mass.)—(INS)—The first Negro admitted to any of the nation's 48 state police academies was among 50 candidates who started a three-months course Monday at the Massachusetts State Police academy in Framingham.

He is Samuel M. Range, 29, of Jamaica Plain, a junior accountant in the state Department of Public Works.

Te originally intended to be an undertaker, but transferred to the Boston University College of Commerce.

Range, married and the father of two daughters, is one of eight children of Rev. and Mrs. Cornelius Range of Roxbury. His father is minister of the Church of God in Christ.

Range said he hoped the distinction of his race will carry no special treatment. "I want the same rough stuff as the other candidates," he said.

Negro Officer Cop Of Month

Boston, Mass., Aug. 21—Patrolman Nathan Stewart, 31, was named "Cop of the Month," by the Boston Record - American - Sunday Advertiser in its "Policeman-of-the-Month award for July.

The Roxbury police officer won the award for disarming a white gunman a few minutes after a South End holdup of a liquor store last month. Father of six children, he was presented a check for $100 and an engraved citation signed by Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan and Harold G. Kern, general manager. Hearst newspapers and publisher of the Record-American-Sunday Advertiser.

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BRIEFING SESSION. — Clifford A. Warren, (center) former detective sergeant who this week was appointed administrative aide to Bernard C. Brannon, chief of police, is shown during a briefing session with Chief Brannon (right) and Lt. Col. William Parker, chief of operations, in the chief's office. Warren will serve as liaison officer between the chief, the public and other police department personnel. The appointment, which became effective May 1, included a promotion in rank to lieutenant.

Police Captain Takes Command Of District

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Captain Edward S. Bolden, the first Negro in the history of the St. Louis police department to hold that rank chalked up another "first" here last week when he was assigned to the command of a police district.

Bolden, 51, was one of 19 new assignments announced by Acting Police Chief Joseph Casey. He will command the Deer Street district, replacing Capt. William Pleitner, white, who was assigned to the chief's office as an aide.

The new district head became a member of the department in Oct. 1933. He was elevated to the rank of detective sergeant in 1941, was named head of the revived narcotics squad in 1951, and promoted to lieutenant in 1954.

As lieutenant, he was in charge of a detective squad operating out of Lucas Avenue station and covering three midtown districts.

Daniels Attends Peace Officers School At K.U.

Detective Boston Daniels 635 Parallel, was the only Negro among 135 other law enforcement officers who attended the 10th annual Kansas Peace Officers Training school which convened July 23 through 28 at Kansas university, Lawrence. Recommended from this area by Police Chief John Theroff Daniels received a certificate for successful completion of the basic course for police officers. Certificates were presented to the officers by Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy.

Daniels who has been a peace officer since 1945 also attended the 1955 session of the school. A member of the Strangers Rest Baptist church, he is a 32nd degree Mason and a Trouveur.

The training program for peace officers was endorsed by the 1956 Kansas legislature, which also approved an apropriation of $5,009 for the present year in order to expand instructional facilities for policemen. This appropriation provides for instruction and service to policemen of Kansas and includes training in collection and evaluation of evidence, ballistics, firearms, fingerprinting, and "such other subjects as may be necessary to promote more efficiently trained peace officers."

A total of 45 hours of instruction for each course was given during the six-day period, and demonstrations were scheduled for three evenings.

BOSTON DANIELS

Negro Officer Is "Cop of Month"

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FIRST NEGRO POLICE CAPTAIN TAKES COMMAND OF DISTRICT

St. Louis, June 25—Captain Edward S. Bolden, the first Negro in the history of the St. Louis police department to hold that rank

Montclair gets first policewoman

MONTCLAIR, N.J. — "I shall do my best to live up to the highest tradition of the police department."

This promise was made last Thursday morning by the first colored policewoman to be appointed here.

She was Mrs. Eleanor Reilly, wife of Martin Reilly, 60 Mission St.

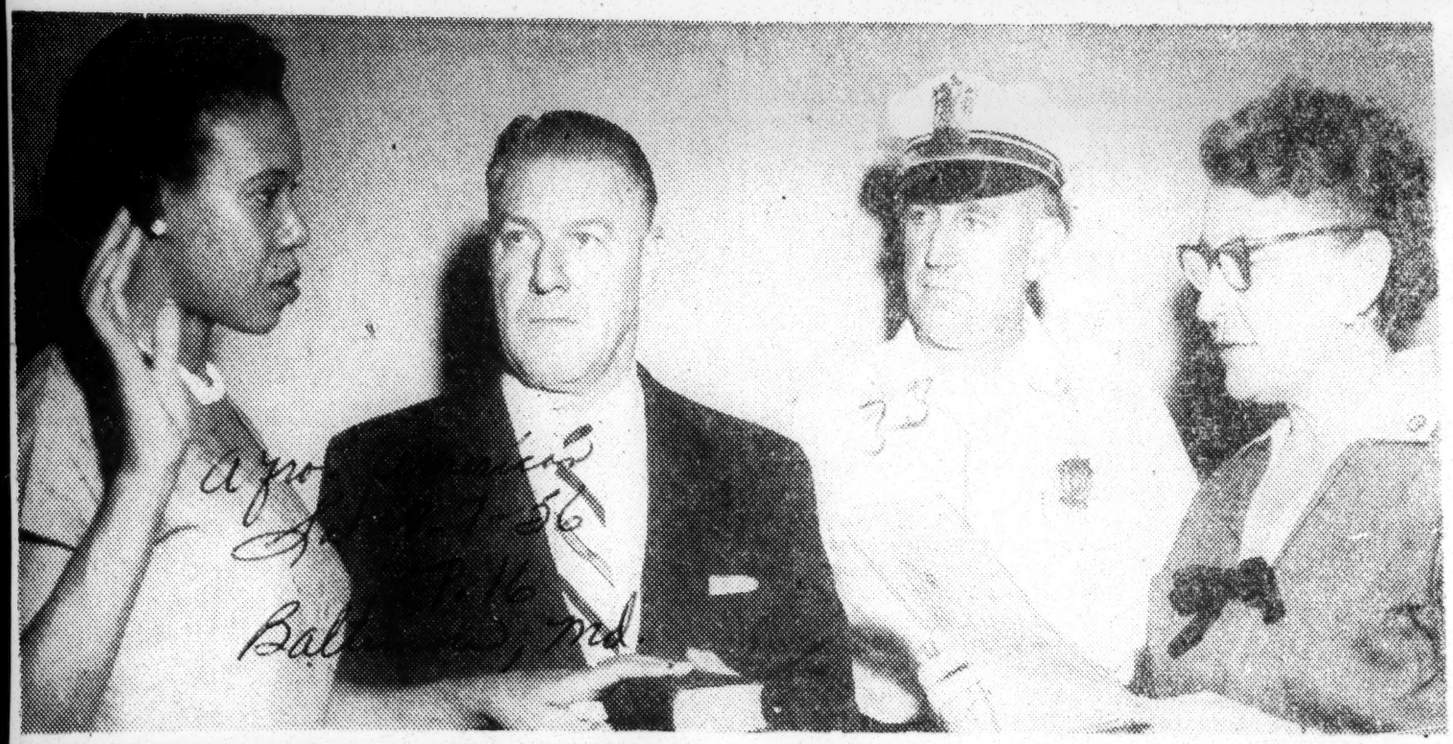
SHE WAS sworn in by Mrs. Roma Ives, town clerk, in the presence of Chief of Police Harry Knowles, Capt. Samuel L. Stewart, other members of the force and relatives and friends at police headquarters.

Mrs. Reilly attended Montclair High School and the Bordentown Manual Training School.

She is a member of St. Mark's Methodist Church.

FIRST POLICEWOMAN

MONTCLAIR, N.J. — Mrs. Eleanor W. Reilly of 60 Mission St. recently was sworn in as Montclair's first colored policewoman by Mrs. Roma Ives, town clerk.



FIRST POLICEWOMAN—Mrs. Eleanor W. Reilly of 60 Mission St., is sworn in as the first colored policewoman in Montclair, N.J., by Mrs. Roma Ives, town clerk, at right. Holding the Bible is Chief of Police Harry Knowles, and looking on is Capt. Samuel L. Stewart.

33 1956 New York

First Of Race To Reach This Rank

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va. Sat. 6-30-56

Gang Busting Policeman Promoted To Inspector

Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 6-30-56
P. 1

NEW YORK — George H. Redding, the gang busting policeman who was the first of his race ever to make the grade of police captain and then deputy inspector, was promoted here last week to full inspector. He is the first Negro ever to hold this rank. His salary is $9,450 a year.

Inspector Redding, who is 55, was one of 14 officers promoted at headquarters by Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy. He was put in command of the 19th Division in Brooklyn to which he had been attached as second in command.

• • •

HE MADE A record for himself as a trail blazer in Harlem during the high flying prohibition day. His record attracted the attention of officials of the police department before he became deputy inspector on Oct. 16, 1953.

Inspector Redding was serving as a postman when he joined the police department on Dec. 20, 1927. In a brief period thereafter he received two citations. He was promoted to sergeant on April 18, 1939 and to lieutenant on Dec. 20, 1943. He was made captain on Feb. 1, 1953, being the first Negro to attain this rank.

The new inspector resides at 67-110th road, Jamacia Queens, with his wife, Evelyn, and their daughter, Jeani, 16. Another daughter is married and has five children.

George H. Redding, the first Negro ever to make the grade of deputy of police in New York Sity, is shown with his wife, as she congratulated him when he received the promotion to deputy inspector earljer in his steady rise in the police department since he joined the force in 1927.

Rags-to-Riches Dream Made Redding Boss-Cop

World-Telegram + Sun New York
Mon. 6-25-56
P. 7

By KENNETH C. JOHNSTON
Staff Writer.

When Police Inspector George H. Redding, first Negro to attain that rank, walks the streets of his Bedford-Stuyvesant baliwick, he's often seen stopping youngsters for a talk. His first question is: "How's your report card?"

To Inspector Redding, it's the most vital query he could pose. When the 55-year-old officer was a boy himself, back in Atlanta, Ga., he lived on Horatio Alger and other rags-to-riches books. He dreamed of coming to New York, "the big city."

Hero Citations.

Today, he firmly believes in the Alger maxim of his boyhood: Hard work and hard study make for success. They did for him. It's his big hope that the youngsters in Bedford-Stuyvesant and the adjacent Brooklyn areas within his new command, the 19th Division, will believe it, too.

Inspector Redding is a cop who holds two citations for arrests under especially dangerous conditions, but as an officer who spent 10 of his 29 years of police duty in the Juvenile Aid Bureau, he believes that cops are the friends of youngsters. He wants the kids to believe that.

As a father and grandfather he knows children. And the youngsters living in the 19th Division should know he has a special sympathy for boys, a sympathy born of personal tragedy. This police inspector's eyes filled, his throat tightened and for minutes he lost his voice when he tried to speak of his own boy. His only son, George Jr., was killed in Korea in 1953.

First Negro of Rank.

The inspector, his wife Evelyn and their daughter Jeani, 16, live in a green-and-white frame house at 167-17 110th Road, Jamaica. Another daughter, Yvonne, is the wife of Philbert Hill, an electrical engineer, and mother of the inspector's three grandchildren, two boys and a girl. They live in St. Albans.

The new inspector—he was promoted to the post last week—was the third Negro

Photo by Ford.
INSPECTOR G. H. REDDING

in the city's history to become a sergeant, the second to make lieutenant, and first to become captain, deputy inspector and finally full inspector.

At the suggestion that luck may have played a role in his promotions, he laughed and said: "No—it was 20 years of going to Delehanty"—a school specializing in civil service courses.

Lincoln Model.

At that, he admits, the first time he took the exam for captain he flunked. "So I tried again — it's the only way."

"When I was a kid," he recalled, "I read something Abraham Lincoln said: 'I shall prepare myself because some day I may be called.' I've tried to do the same."

Today there are more opportunities than there were when he was a boy ar' he points out, he's here t' prove that hard work can make success. That's why he asks: "How's your report card?"

Redding Becomes First Negro Police Inspector

World-Telegram + Sun P. 8
New York
Tues. 6-21-56

George H. Redding, 55, scored another first in the Police Department today.

Until now a deputy inspector he became the city's first Negro inspector. In October, 1953, he was the first Negro ever advanced to a deputy inspectorship, and in January of that year he was the first of his race to make captain here.

Mr. Redding, who has been attached to Brooklyn's 19th Division, holds two departmental commendations for excellent police work. A native of Atlanta, he lives at 67-17 110th Rd., Jamaica.

33 1956

POLICE PROMOTE NEGRO INSPECTOR

Times Pg 23
Fri 6-22-56
New York N.Y.

Deputy Gets Full Rank as 14 Officers Move Up—Kings Gets 172 Patrolmen

George H. Redding, the first Negro to attain the rank of police inspector in this city, was among fourteen men promoted yesterday by Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy.

Shortly after the ceremony in Police Headquarters, the Commissioner announced that he had sent 172 of the 570 men who were graduated from the Police Academy last week to understaffed station houses in Brooklyn.

The re-enforcements in Brooklyn precincts necessitated changes among sixteen officers in the supervisory ranks.

Promoted from deputy inspector to inspector, Mr. Redding, who is 55 years old, assumes command of the Nineteenth Division in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. He was designated deputy inspector on Oct. 16, 1953.

Once Carried Mail

Inspector Redding, who was a mail carrier before joining the force Dec. 20, 1927, has two citations for excellent police duty. He was promoted to sergeant on April 18, 1939, and to lieutenant on Dec. 20, 1943. On Feb. 1, 1953, he was made a captain, the first Negro to reach that rank.

He is married and lives at 67 110th Road, Jamaica, Queens, with his wife Evelyn and daughter Jeani, 16. Another daughter is married and has five children.

Heading the list of promotions was Deputy Chief Inspector Thomas L. Burns, 58, of the Twenty-third Division in Elmhurst, Queens. He was made an inspector July 16, 1955.

Capt. John J. O'Neil, 49, of the West Thirtieth Street station was promoted to the rank of deputy inspector. Two lieutenants, James A. Duck, 49, and Joseph F. Welsh, 52, were made captains.

Sgt. Roy Nelson and Sgt. Louis Weiser were made lieutenants. Seven patrolmen were advanced to sergeants: Jack Wallach, Herman L. Ettman, John Donohue, Barnett Gold, David F. Queenan, Joseph W. Dolan and Daniel Burglund.

Brooklyn Changes Listed

Among the changes in Brooklyn, Deputy Chief Inspector John B. McGarty transfers from Borough Headquarters, Richmond, to Borough Headquarters, Brooklyn West, and Joseph J. D'Azevedo from the Third Division on Manhattan's West Side to Borough Headquarters, Brooklyn West.

Inspector John Wynne becomes commander of the uniformed forces at Borough Headquarters, Richmond, and Inspector Stephen L. Sheedy goes from the Nineteenth Division in Brooklyn to the Twenty-third Division in Elmhurst.

Deputy Inspector Walter F. O'Neill shifts from Borough Headquarters, Brooklyn, to the Seventeenth Division at the Bergen Street station in Brooklyn.

Changes among the captains were:

Walter T. Bracken, from Borough Headquarters, Brooklyn, to Borough Headquarters, Richmond.

Harold J. Dunwoody, from Borough Headquarters, Brooklyn, to the Second Division at the Clinton Street station..

Michael V. O'Dea, from Borough Headquarters, the Bronx, to the Tenth Division in the West 123d Street station.

William P. J. Robertson, from the Second Division at the Clinton Street station to the Canarsie Precinct in Brooklyn.

Dominick J. Hallinan, from the Fifth Division at the West Sixty-eighth Street station to the Butler Street Precinct in Brooklyn.

Benjamin Stalzer, from the Tenth Division to the Lee Avenue Precinct in Brooklyn.

Cornelius F. Long Jr., from the Tenth Division to the West Thirtieth Street station.

Rudolph Rafaisky, from the Fifth Avenue Brooklyn Precinct to Borough Headquarters, Brooklyn.

Isaac Goldstein, from the Canarsie Precinct to the Fifth Avenue Brooklyn Precinct.

John T. Moffett, from the Butler Street station in Brooklyn to Borough Headquarters, the Bronx.

Sanford D. Garelik, from the Lee Avenue Precinct in Brooklyn to the West 123d Street station.

Commissioner Kennedy congratulated the promoted men and urged them to exercise "command leadership." He warned that sometimes they might have to make decisions that were personally distasteful but that "must be made." He added they must not allow "personal or external influence to change such decisions."

The New York Times

PROMOTED: George H. Redding, who was advanced to inspector. He will command the Police Department's Nineteenth Division.

33 1956

NEW YORK

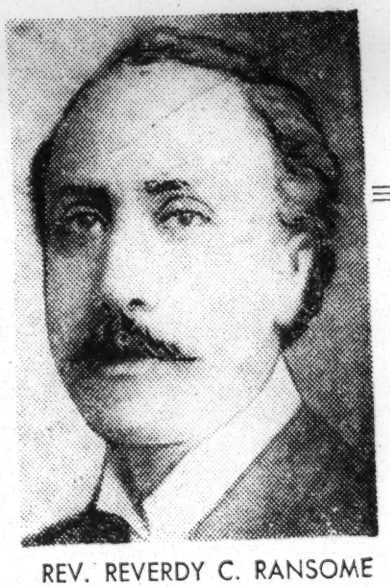
MEET SAM BATTLE:

SAM BATTLE
When sworn in—1911

1926—Promoted to sergeant

1935—Made lieutenant

1941—Parole Commissioner



REV. REVERDY C. RANSOME
1911. He did it.

How New York Got It's First Cops

Afro-American Sat. 1-14-56

Baltimore, Md.

In 1910, Jack Johnson was the heavyweight boxing champ, most colored people voted Republican, and there were no colored policemen on the New York force.

P.5

By John Jasper

If it is any consolation to know it, southern cities fighting for integration are only 45 years behind some metropolitan northern cities.

Take the matter of uniformed police.

As late as 1910 there were no colored patrolmen or detectives on the New York City force.

* * *

FOUR YEARS before (1907) Rev. Reverdy C. Ransome — now Bishop — was assigned to Bethel AME Church on West 125th Street, midway between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Bethel parsonage on 129th Street was the only colored home on the street.

Few colored people lived in Harlem. Their area was the blocks between Sixth and Ninth Avenues. Seventh Avenue was Jewish.

The Hudson River tunnel between New York and Jersey was completed. The Pennsylvania Railroad Station was under construction. Both the colored YM and YW were on 53rd Street. Downtown theatres featured Williams and Walker and Cole and Johnson.

* * *

JACK JOHNSON was the champion heavyweight boxer of the world.

The Rev. Mr. Ransome called a meeting of pastors and led them to City Hall for a conference with Republican Mayor John Purroy Mitchell.

The delegation asked appointment of colored cops on regular patrol and in the city's parks.

The mayor was evasive.

* * *

PIQUED, Rev. Ransome declared, "Mr. Mayor, it looks like you refuse to appoint colored men to police duty, even the parks of the city.

"Is it because you are afraid they might spit on the grass and kill it?"

With the Republican mayor's refusal to act, the ministers turned to the Democrats.

They called on Boss Murphy of Tammany Hall.

The boss had a proposition. "Organize," he said, "and work in the municipal election and if Tammany wins, come back and see me about colored cops."

Tammany won.

* * *

REV. RANSOME and his delegation of ministers went back to Boss Murphy.

"How many applicants shall we send down?" asked the Rev. Mr. Ransome.

"Makes no difference about the number," replied the Boss. "Just send the men down."

Rejoicing of the delegation was short lived. None of their men wanted to apply alone.

They found a remedy. They sent the applicants down in groups of 5, 10 and 25.

* * *

ALL THEY SENT, who could read, write, and were physically fit and met minimum requirements, were appointed as fast as they came in.

This was the beginning of a no-discrimination policy in the New York Police Department.

It was also the first major break of the colored voters away from the Republican party in New York City.

The First Cop

Afro-American Sat. 1-14-56

New York City's first colored policeman was Samuel J. (Big Boy) Battle (now retired).

He was appointed in 1911—made sergeant in 1926; lieutenant in 1953 and parole commissioner in 1941 to fill the vacancy created by the death of Lou Gehrig.

P.5

His height is 6'3", and he weighs 280 pounds.

He was born in Newbern, N.C., 72 years ago.

In 30 years on the police force, he never had a demerit.

Baltimore, Md.

BEFORE HE was appointed, he was a red cap at Grand Central Station—studied at night in order to pass the examination. A crack shot, he hit 90 out of 100 targets. Actually, Battle never shot anybody.

When he was first appointed, white cops did not speak to him for a year except in the line of duty.

Word of the hazing reached the newspapers. Reporters questioned Battle. His replies were always the same—"I have no complaint to make."

IN 1912, Battle, with some other policemen, was assigned to do election patrol work.

On duty night and day, they were on their feet 24 hours before they were sent back to the station house to rest.

"I was worn out," recalled Battle. "I sat in a chair, I never went up to the bunk room with the others. I did not like to do it. This night I was dead tired. I thought they were probably asleep, I will slip up and lie across the bed for a while."

Nobody saw him come.

The men were not asleep, they were talking about him.

One of them said, "You know, I am sorry we have treated Battle like this. I thought he was going to be a rat, but he has not said a word. He attends to his own business; he's a hell of a good fellow."

That ended the hazing.

He applied for entrance to the Delhanty Police School to study for sergeant's examination, and was told that he could only be admitted, if the majority of the police students would approve.

When word got out about his saving a fellow white policeman, the student vote was unanimous.

NYC police organization installs officers for '56

Afro-American P. 16
Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — The Cerberean Society of the NYC Transit Police Department held its installation of officers at the Skyline Room of the Hotel Theresa, Feb. 1.

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack, was the principal speaker. He discussed the importance of the colored voter as the electorate in the choosing of officers in government.

* * *

OTHER SPEAKERS included Deputy Police Commissioner Robert J. Mangrum, Chief of Transit Police Thomas J. O. Rourke, Justice Myles A. Paige, Captain John A. Flynn, Guardian Association President Ptl. William Jackson, and Percy E. Sutton, Society Counsel.

Officers were installed by Chief O'Rourke. They are Ptl. Albert Sims, president; Sgt. James A. Noel; vice president, Sgt. Howard S. Crosby secretary; and Archie L. Carter, treasurer.

* * *

PTL. RUDOLPH K. SKEETE was installed chairman of the Board of Directors, with members, Patrolmen, Leonard R. Alston, John D. Allen, James Dillard and Arthur Chiristiani.

Receiving leather luggage were Chief O'Rourke and Deputy Chief Robert Rapp, and members of the Cerberean Society; LT. George T. Cunningham, Sgts., Howard S. Crosby, James A. Noel, Andrew Childs and Frand O. Edgar.

30 Police Converge On School

Herald-Tribune
Wed. 2-23-56
New York, N.Y.

Check Rumors Of Racial Row

Schoolboy rumors of a scheduled "rumble" and chalked legends designating today as "D-Day" resulted in a concentration of police at the High School of Commerce, 150 W. 65th St., yesterday to forestall any student outbreaks.

"So far there has been only smoke and no fire," Vincent McGarrett, principal of the school which has 2,300 boys and girls enrolled, said. "We didn't expect this reaction from the police but we can't blame them because an ounce of prevention is certainly worth a pound of cure."

The "ounce of prevention" involved the convergence in front of the school of about thirty policemen, some in squad cars and some on horses, plus a detachment of detectives and emergency service squad members. They arrived at the school shortly after 11:30 a. m. from the W. 54th and W. 68th St. and Central Park station houses, under command at the scene of Inspector William J. Reilly, in cahrge of the Fifth Division.

"Pushday" Rumored

The rumored "rumble," a police term for a teen-agers' fracas, was scheduled for today, according to chalk signs that have been appearing on a pillar in the school lunchroom, announcing "Four days to go," "Three days to go," Two days to go" and, finally, yesterday, "Tomorrow is D-Day."

"It was rumored that our Negro students were going to have a pushday, meaning they would act aggressively on purpose," Mr. McGarrett said. "There has never been one bit of racial trouble in this school and so far not a single overt act. However, we advised the Youth Squad and they went through channels and this is the result."

The result caused major excitement along W. 65th St., with residents hanging from windows and passerby stopping to stare. Inside the school police and school officials questioned students all of whom denied any knowledge of a "rumble" or, Mr. McGarrett said, explained that they were planning to attend the Madison Square Civil Rights Rally tomorrow evening. The rally is sponsored by various labor, civic and church organizations as a "testimonial to our Southern heroes," and speakers will include Negroes prominent in the fight for integration.

Prank Seen

An announcement of the rally, Mr. McGarrett said, had been anonymously posted on a student bulletin board.

"My own guess," he said, "is that this is largely a schoolboy prank, taken up seriously by some, as an excuse to have some excitement."

Some one outside the school got into the spirit of the prank at about 130 p. m. with an anonymous phone call to the school that a bomb would explode indoors. Police on duty outside the building were informed of the bomb warning and went through classrooms and along hallways in a vain search.

The students' routine in the building was undisturbed throughout the day and no incidents were reported when the schoolday ended at 3:25 p. m.

A police detail of two sergeants and ten patrolmen are scheduled to return to the school today since, as Mr. McGarrett noted, "that's the target date of the chalk signs." Lieut. Lloyd Searly, of the Juvenile Aid Bureau, Brooklyn, said he will address a student assembly at the school at 8:45 a. m.

Redding promoted to police inspector

Afro-American P. 3
Sat. 1-30-56
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—George H. Redding, the first colored policeman here ever to reach the grade of captain and then deputy inspector, was promoted Thursday to the rank of full inspector at a salary of $9,450 a year.

Inspector Redding, 55, one of 14 officers promoted at headquarters by Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, was put in command of the 19th Division, Brooklyn, to which he had been attached as second in command.

* * *

INSPECTOR REDDING joined the force Dec. 20, 1927. He made sergeant in 1939, lieutenant in 1943 and captain on Feb. 1, 1953. Up to the rank of captain is made by civil service examinations. Higher ranks are by appointment of the commissioner.

On Oct. 16, 1953, he was made a deputy inspector. His curent command is in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.

Inspector Redding is married and lives in Jamaica, Queens, with his wife, Evelyn, a daughter Jean, 16. Another daughter is married and has five children.

PROMOTION DAY — George H. Redding, first colored man ever to make the grade of police inspector in New York City, with his wife, Evelyn, after he was promoted by Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy last week. Inspector Redding has been on the NYC force since 1927.

SWORN IN — Mrs. Joyce P. Austin, left, receives congratulations from Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, following swearing-in ceremonies in the executive chambers. Mrs. Austin was sworn in as deputy commissioner of the New York State Commerce Department in charge of the woman's program.

33 1956

Checks Daily Assignment

Newly appointed police sergeant, George Thomas Nash Jr., of the Charlotte, N. C. Police Department is going over a daily assignment with Patrolman Rudolph Torrence as he prepares to go on his regular beat. Negro officers in Charlotte ride in radio cars and some walk beats like all of the others. They have the same status and receive the same pay.

Promotion Is Based On Record

Officer Receives Same Pay Given Men In His Rank

By S. R. JOHNSON JR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — This southern city set an example for other cities in the South to follow when Geroge Thomas Nash, Jr. was recently promoted from patrolman to sergeant. He has the authority to arrest anyone in his jurisdiction without regard to race or color.

Sgt. Nash was elevated to his present position without any pressure from the outside. The promotion was due to the record the sergeant has made during his 15 years with the local police department. He is a full fledge sergeant.

* * *

THE NEWLY appointed sergeant, who was among the first to be employed by the Charlotte police department, is well qualified for his new assignment which gives him the same authority and pay as that of any other officer of his rank in the department. Mr. Nash is not restricted as to whom he is to arrest. Any person who violates the law and happens to be in his territory is subject to the same consideration as he would receive from another officer.

Sergeant Nash is president of the North Carolina Negro Law Enfrocement Association, which is scheduled to meet here June 6 and 7. Born in Burlington, N. C. Jan. 19, 1903, he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Nash. Being born on the farm, the sergeant has a background for an understanding on how to deal with those who work all of the week and come to town on Saturday to have a good time.

DURING his early boyhood days, Sgt. Nash attended Thyne Institute at Chase City, Va., and later matriculated at Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte.

When Negroes were first employed as police officers in the Queen City, Mr. Nash was included in the second group. At the time of his employment his status was not that of a full fledge police officer. Negro police were known as "Peace Officers" and were hired by the city from year to year.

* * *

SINCE coming to the force and proving that Negroes had what it took to make good police officers, they have been given civil service status like all of the others, and today their is no difference.

On numerous occasions Sergeant Nash can recall how Negro and white officers have cooperated in situations that required assistance. Police work is interesting, and since having worked for more than 15 years as an officer, Mr. Nash has seen many changes. The general conduct of people has changed, and generally people have the highest regards for the modern day police officers in Charlotte.

There are at present eight Negroes employed in the local police department, and the near future calls for larger expansion.

Police Job Exclusion Challenged In N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—The racial exclusion policy of the Mecklenburg County Police Department's board of civil service commissioners was challenged last week after two men were denied applications for examination for police department jobs.

Kelly M. Alexander, president of the State Conference of NAACP Branches, named Jack Moore, a Carver College student, and Henry Boyr, both Army veterans, as the men who were denied application blanks for the civil service examinations.

After the men were turned down by County Police Chief Joe D. Whitley, acting on the advice of County Attorney Henry C. Dockery on Tuesday, the local NAACP branch met Friday night to take action on the matter.

* * *

A LETTER DRAFTED at the meeting and sent to the county civil service commissioners, including Chairman C. P. Hipps, asked for a joint meeting of a delegation from the branch and the commissioners at an early date.

Mr. Alexander explained that an attempt will be made at the joint meeting to get the county officials to clarify the policies and practices of the commission with respect to applications for county positions

He pointed out that the county's officials acted under a 1935 legislative act which set up a civil service board for the Mecklenburg rural police system, stating:

* * *

"THAT ALL APPLICANTS for force of Mecklenburg County shall be subject to an examination by the said civil service board, which examination shall be competitive and open to all white persons who are qualified voters" of the county.

Obviously questioning the validity of the legislation, Mr. Alexander said the NAACP officials would attempt to work out an "amicable solution" of the issue with the county officials, adding that there is no reason for denying applications to colored citizens.

"We shall do all we can to settle the matter without resorting to court action," said Mr. Alexander. He made it clear, however, that if that fails, there will be no hesitancy in taking the matter to the courts.

* * *

THE CIVIL SERVICE examination to fill three vacancies on the county force were held Friday in Central High School auditorium. Chief Whitley admitted that he did not bother to take the names of the colored men.

Colored officers have been employed for a number of years, chiefly in colored sections, of this city. However, Chief Whitley asserted that there is no comparable situation in the county.

Earlier in the week, shortly after the men had been denied appliations for the examination, Mr. Alexander said that several young men had indicated an interest in taking the examination for county policeman.

* * *

SEVERAL OF THESE, he said, had promised at a recent meeting of the NAACP branch that they would apply for application forms at the offices of the county police department.

Asked then if the NAACP would follow up the unsuccessful attempts of the men to obtain the applications, Mr. Alexander declared:

"If a qualified colored citizen requests the NAACP to explore a situation from the constitutional point of view, naturally the organization does so. It intercedes only where it is the wish of the people."

NOTICE

MECKLENBURG COUNTY POLICE

Civil Service Examination

Pursuant to the provisions of the North Carolina Statute, Notice is hereby given of a Civil Service examination to fill patrolman vacancies for the Mecklenburg County rural police.

THE EXAMINATION WILL BE HELD IN MAIN CAFETERIA, CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1956, 7:30 P. M.

Those eligible to take examination must be between the age of 21 and 30, minimum weight of 160 lbs., and a minimum height of 5 ft. 10 inches. A registered voter of Mecklenburg County. A one dollar fee will be paid by all applicants taking the examination. Parties interested can secure application blanks at the County Police Headquarters in the Court House.

C. P. Hipp, Chairman

Civil Service Board, Mecklenburg County Rural Police

First Negro Policeman in Ohio City

SANDUSKY, Onio. — (ANP)— Floyd D. Churchwell, named a patrolman on the Sandusky police force, is the first Negro to be hired by the city.

Mrs. Laurabell Poole and Mrs. Bernice French have been hired as clerk-typist in the Sandusky office, Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.

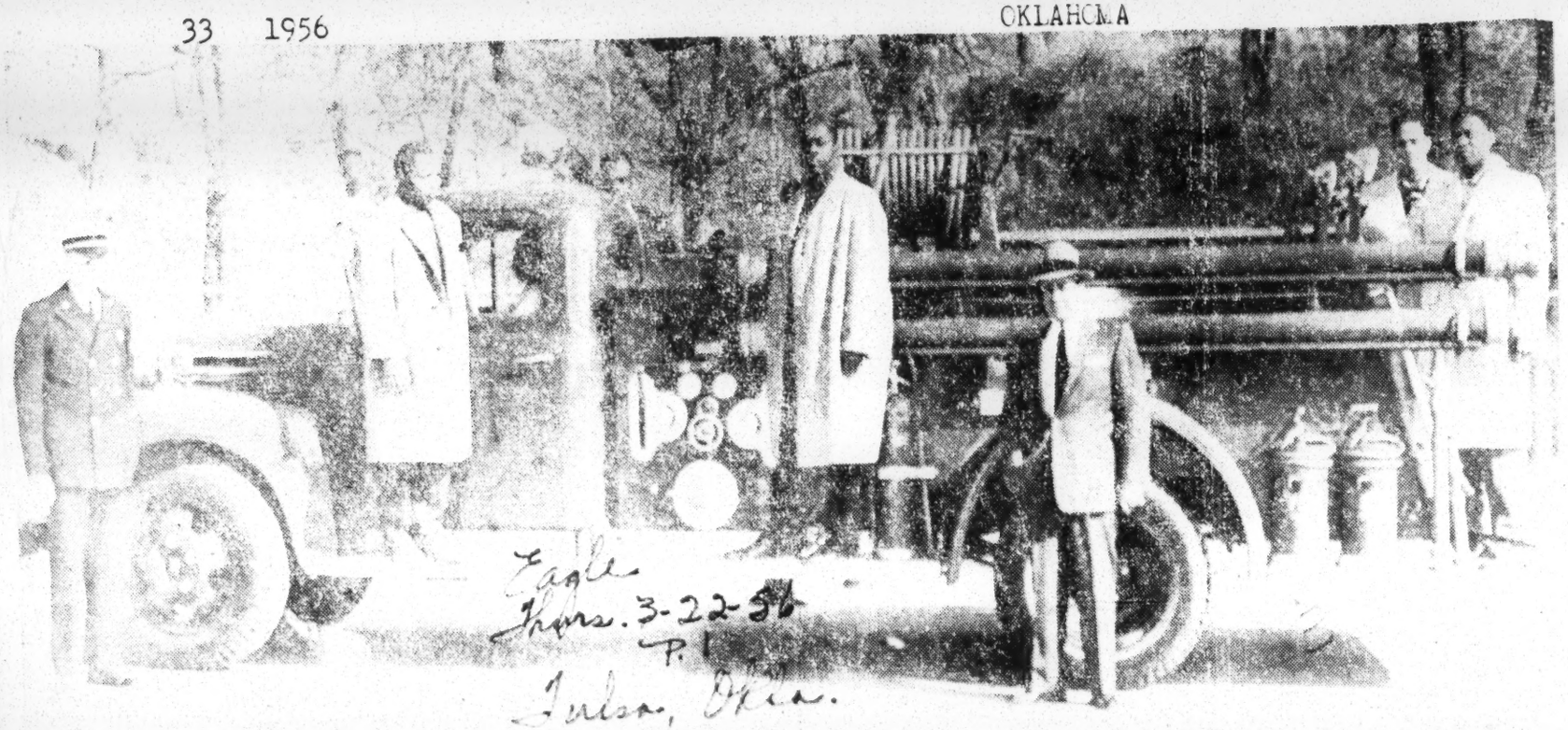
Butler County American P. 1 Sat. 6-2-56 Hamilton, Ohio

33 Ohio

Franklin Fire Chief In Memorial Parade

Butler County American Sat. 6-2-56 P. 1

Fire Chief Edgar Farmer of Franklin, still recuperating from a fire-fighting injury, appeared in the Memorial Day parade at Franklin Wednesday for the 30th straight year. Previous to Wednesday's ride in a red convertible, Farmer had marched most of the time as a member of the color guard. Driver of the car is James Mears. —Middletown Journal Photo —Mills.



Eagle
Thurs. 3-22-56
P. 1
Tulsa, Okla.

TULSA'S NEW FIREMEN— Shown aboard one of the city's fire trucks are the six Negro firemen hired Friday following approval of the city commission. They are, reading left to right, Clifford Horn, Merle Stripling, Robert L. Shanks, Milton T. Goodwin and Henry L. Collier. Cleatus Q. Stephens is shown in the cab of the truck. Pictured at left is Fire Chief G. N. Paris. Commissioner of Fire and Police John W. Henderson is shown at right in front of the fire truck. Presently undergoing training at the Central station, the six men will be assigned to the new station on Mohawk boulevard which is scheduled for completion by April 1.

City Hires Six Negro Firemen

Eagle Thurs. 3-22-56 P. 1 Tulsa Okla.

New Fire Station to Open April 1; Men Now Training

The city of Tulsa approved the hiring of six Negro firemen Friday, marking the first step in a move that began as far back as the city election campaign of 1952.

Names of the firemen in a new fire station, located at 1326 East Mohawk boulevard, are Henry Collier, Milton Goodwin, Clifford Horn, Robert Shanks, Cleatus Stephens and Merle Stripling.

Since Friday the six new firemen have been engaged in special training at the Central Fire Station. This training period is expected to last until April 1, when the new station is scheduled to open.

Commissioner of Fire and Police John W. Henderson said Wednesday that as the six men progress in their work more Negro firemen will be hired. He pointed out that the delay in building a station in the North Tulsa area resulted from difficulties in purchasing a strategic location.

Henderson Favored Move

When campaigning for the 1954 city election Henderson said he favored hiring Negro firemen and the erection of a fire station in North Tulsa.

However, the question of hiring Negro firemen was presented to candidates in the 1952 city election campaign. Prior to that time the Tulsa Branch NAACP, the Masonic Lodges and individual leaders as well had presented the matter to city officials.

Mark Fowler, campaigning for re-election as commissioner of fire and police, said in Feb. 1952, that Negroes were not ready to be integrated in the city fire department. On the other hand, in March of the same year Bruce Lovelace, COP candidate for the office, and Jay L. Jones, representing the Democrats, both spoke favorably on the matter of hiring Negroes as firemen.

Eagle P. 6

Jones stated that if elected he would advocate the building of a Negro fire station as soon as funds were made available. He further stated that since there were 15 Negro policemen serving the city at that time, there should be an equal number of Negro firemen.

Jones Made Promises

In the same interview by an Oklahoma Eagle reporter, Jones was quoted as saying, "If my house were to catch on fire, I would not care if the fireman putting the blaze was Negro or white."

Fire Chief G. N. Paris stated this week that as soon as the training period ended the six new firemen would be assigned to the North Tulsa station, designated Station No. 19.

Commissioner Henderson, commenting on other phases of work in his department, announced that the State Crime Bureau wil conduct a homicide school at Oklahoma City May 14-18. He said that two Negro and two white officers from the Tulsa Police department would attend the school. Names of the men who will attend the school will be announced later.

2 ex-sheriffs sent to prison

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CHARLESTON, S.C.—Former Deputy Sheriff Eddie Jones of the Springtown community in Colleton County, among 30 defendants in a liquor conspiracy case, drew 18 months in the Federal penitentiary at Tallahassee, Fla., Tuesday.

Jones, first of two colored deputies on the staff of Colleton County Sheriff G. Haskell Thompson, was among 20 defendants convicted of illegal whiskey operations in the two-week-old trial.

Sat. 10-13-56

THOMPSON DREW the heaviest sentence—seven years plus a $3,000 fine. Presiding Judge Walter E. Hoffman indicated Monday that all law enforcement officers convicted in the huge liquor operation would draw jail sentences.

Jones, along with the others convicted, was charged with abetting the illegal distillation and sale of liquor in Colleton County. Circuit Solicitor Randolph Murdaugh of Hampton County was acquitted.

All are eligible for parole after serving one third of their prison terms.

2 Negro Policemen Promoted To Detectives

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 6.—Two Negro patrolmen will be upped to detectives after March 1, according to a statement by Safety Director David M. Garrison. "These will be the city's first two plain clothesmen," he said.

It will be remembered that Patrolman Jim Banks was promoted to a plain clothesman during the lame duck session of the Dempster Administration. Patrolman Banks was promoted from the traffic department. All promotions during the last six months of the Dempster Administration were voided. Whether such promotions were thought to have been a political cohort of former Assistant Police Chief Joe Eddington, who was a rabid supporter of former Mayor Dempster, for that reason Mr. Banks may not be restored to his former position.

Mayor Dance confirmed Safety Director Garrison's announcement, but at press time stated that "no choice had been made." However, Mayor Dance said, "he felt that any appointments made should represent the best among the Negro officers and that time would be needed to study the records."

Other appointments and promotions in the uniform departments will be made after March 1, according to a statement by Mr. Garrison. It is felt that 30 days will be ample time to study the situation and that the two Negro detectives will also be promoted then.

Clarksville, Tenn.

Want Negroes As Policemen

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—Asserting that 121 Southern cities and towns now have Negro policemen, the Negro Civic Organization of Clarksville, led by the Rev. W. N. Daniel, is campaigning for Negro representation in the municipal government here.

The NCOC is seeking 2,000 signatures on a petition which calls for the appointment of Negro firemen and the appointment of qualified Negroes to county and city boards and commissions. The NCOC is also promoting the teaching of Negro history in the city schools.

Oldest Negro Fire Captain In Retirement

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — Capt. Robert Campbell, one of the highest ranking Negro firemen in the nation and head of Engine Company 11 of the Nashville Fire Department, retired last week after 31 years of service.

The 60-year-old captain was feted at a testimonial banquet last Wednesday, at which time he was awarded a gold trophy inscribed, "Robert Campbell, outstanding service, Nashville Fire Department, March 1, 1925-March 1, 1956."

Campbell began as a pipeman, gained the rank of lieutenant in 1933 and captain in 1944.

"I am very very happy," he told the banquet audience. "I am just about as happy now as I was in '25 when Mayor Howse told me he would give me a job. In my whole 60 years of life I have never been honored. I'm just as happy as can be."

Engine Co. 11 was "out of service" for one brief hour during the banquet to honor its leader.

Oldest Negro Fire Captain In Retirement

Nashville, Tenn. March 12 — Capt. Robert Campbell, one of the highest ranking Negro firemen in the nation and head of Engine Company 11 of the Nashville Fire Department retired last week after 31 years of service.

The 60-year-old captain was feted at a testimonial banquet last Wednesday, at which time he was awarded a golf trophy inscribed, "Robert Campbell, outstanding service, Nashville Fire Department, March 1, 1925-March 1, 1956."

Campbell began as a pipeman, gained the rank of lieutenant in 1933 and captain in 1944.

Hamilton Co. sheriff keeps his promise

By PETER D. SIMMONS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — Sheriff Rex Richey of Hamilton kept his promise to appoint colored deputies during two terms in office.

Max Kimbrough was nominated in the recent primary election as a Democratic candidate to oppose a Republican in the August election. Mr. Kimbrough is said to be in favor of colored deputies.

Five colored deputies are currently serving under Sheriff Richey. They are Arthur Price, Julius Bozeman, A. J. Thomas, Crawford Fears, Ben Bozeman and Earl S. Brown.

Colored voters of Hamilton County are speculative, however, whether or not Mr. Kimbrough will reappoint these men if he is elected and/or appoint other colored deputies.

WHAT WILL DEMOCRAT DO?—These Hamilton County deputy sheriffs were appointed and kept on the job by Republican sheriff's political promise. Now he has been replaced by a Democrat who has not indicated whether they will remain on the job.

33 1956

TEXAS

Informer P.11
Sat. 6-9-56

Houston, Tex

NEW OFFICERS — Sulphur Springs' first Negro policemen began duty last Saturday here. The new officers are (left) Z. D. Clayton and (right) Ivory Pitts.
——Carl Sanders Photo.

Courier P+
Pittsburgh, Pa -
Sa. 10-6 56

Cop— Charleston, W. Va., is proud of Mrs. Etta Tyree who directs traffic during school hours at the corner of Virginia and McFarland Sts.